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The *Farm and Fireside* is guilty of the following: "A pretty ornament for a window sash is an old hat. Ham it up to the brim and trim with Hamburg edging."

A farmer drove into Washington, Kan., a few days ago, with 2,000 pounds of corn, which netted him $3, and a dozen pounds of butter, which brought him $3 and some cents. Suggestive.

The latest assessors returns gives Texas 6,616,534 head of cattle valued at over $81,000,000. The increase in numbers during the past year amounted to over 500,000, worth $9 500,000.

Somebody advertises in a New South Wales journal for "a cultured gentleman capable of milking goats. A University man preferred." And he must bring "testimonials as to proficiency."

A credulous farmer in Michigan sowed Bohemian oats, for which he paid $10 a bushel, on eighteen acres, and harvested 200 bushels, which he would like to sell for enough to get back the cost of seed.

Six thousand barrels of winter apples have been shipped the past winter from Greene station, on the Maine Central, grown in that town. A large part of them have been shipped direct to England, where they have arrived in good condition and sold for top prices.

The *Tribune* is responsible for the story that at certain western fairs last fall, and later in villages, "Cinnamon Beans" were sold—some variety of common bean smeared with oil of cinnamon. The people were told they could raise their own cinnamon trees, and strange to say, thousands believed the story and paid five cents apiece for the "seed."

The Franklin *Journal* tells of a boy 15 years old, Master C. R. Lincoln of Farmington, who has set up in the dairy business, with results as follows, and claims there are "lots of just such opportunities." Give the boys a chance. "The cow paid for herself, her keeping, furnished the family two quarts of milk daily, and gave Charles a net profit of $15. This year he is keeping two cows instead of one, and during the month of November sold $20 worth of milk, besides two quarts daily for the family. A younger brother delivers the milk to customers.

The Iowa Improved Stockbreeders' Association, in recent eleventh annual convention, asserted that the road to "Agricultural Greatness"—permanent prosperity at the West—lies through wider and more productive pastures, and heavier corn crops condensed with better beef and pork and finer butter and cheese by the best animals possible to the breeders' and feeders' art. They also protested against surrendering public lands to speculators under any pretence, or to mammoth companies at home or abroad. The unoccupied territory owned by the Nation should be held as a trust for the pioneer and actual settler.

Colonel F. D. Curtis, having been bantering, lingly characterized by a burrah Kansas correspondents of "The L. S. Indicator," as one of the "agricultural dudes" of the deepleted east, makes a retort, from which the following paragraph is copied:

A farmer in the older States must study closer economics and economize, or he cannot succeed. A little must go a great way, while with the average Westerner a great deal goes a little way. Which takes the most brains? It takes a smarter man to make a living and a comfortable home from a few acres of worn-out land, than to raise corn and feed hogs and cattle on a virgin soil. Does it not take more brains to thank the Lord does your work, and so bountifully that you waste more than we can raise.

Horse-Power Corn Planters.

EDITOR OF THE FARMER: Some time during the past year I read a piece of yours in the Farmer, in regard to horse corn planters, and think I also stated that you owned and operated one on your farm with entire satisfaction. I remembered of taking a great deal of interest in your editorial at the time, but as you inform me through the columns of the Farmer if you consider it the cheapest way of planting corn, and any important information in regard to the planter, I want to your knowledge? What is the name of the planter, where manufactured, and who is agent in this State, and also the price of the same?
East Machias, Feb. 25, 1885. W. TIBBETTS.

The planting of corn by horse-power is becoming quite common in some sections of the State. Such are the advantages of the practice that we are glad to give space to a reply to the queries of our correspondent. For information more at length we refer to a paper on the subjects, to be found in the Report of the Secretary of the Maine Board of Agriculture for 1883. We have used a planter for several years, and speak from experience in its use. A good idea of the construction of the planter will be gained from the accompanying cut taken from "Agriculture of Maine," 1883.

The land to be planted should first be well prepared. There should be no omission here. In our own practice we like to have the rows straight and even, so a marker is used, marking four rows at a time, exactly equidistant. It takes but a few minutes to mark an acre. The planter drawn by a single horse opens a furrow, drops the seed—and at the same time drops a fertilizer if wanted—covers it and firms the ground with a roller. All of this is accomplished with one operation. The arrangement for opening the furrow may be adjusted to any depth desired, and it can run no deeper. The seed is dropped eleven or twenty-two inches apart as pleasure, and is distributed along the row somewhat as all rotary planters will do. A machine will plant the corn more evenly and better than hand planting and will do it at the rate of an acre an hour. No hurry is called for where a machine is used. The field intended for this crop may be prepared as early in the season as its condition will allow. When the soil gets well warmed up the planter may be taken to the field in a sunny day, and a few hours only are required in which to do the planting, and without any of the old time hurry under the former practice of the prolonged work to that busy season. The use of the planter is one of the advance steps in farm practice. With it too, is coming a higher appreciation of the crop.

There are many different makes of horse-power corn planters, most of which are better adapted to the broader fields of the west and south than to the wants of the farmers in Maine. The only planters we have known used in this State are the Ross planter and the one shown in the cut. The Ross does its work well, but is not so well built as is the Billings. The price of the Ross is twenty dollars and the Billings fifteen. Kendall & Whitney, Portland, will furnish them. With all the planters thus far used, care must be taken that the fertilizer to be used is fine and dry, or there will be trouble about its discharging evenly. The fertilizer passes through a small aperture. A damp fertilizer will adhere to this and interfere with the discharge. There is no serious difficulty from this if the fertilizer used be fine and dry. There is a new machine offered for sale this season, manufactured we believe at Claremont, N. H., which claims to have overcome the defects in the fertilizer attachments of those named, anyway. We know nothing, however, of its merits, and would not in any case recommend an implement without having first tested it in field work. Horse-power planting is a great advance over former methods. It calls, however, for a different system of work from that of our fathers. The plowing should be well done, the manure should be applied broadcast, the soil well fined and stirred, and the more the better. Where these conditions have been secured, an application of two hundred and fifty or three hundred pounds of superphosphate to the acre applied with the planter will be all the fertilizer needed in the drill. A single planter may do all the planting for a neighborhood.

Oxford County Agricultural Society.

The Oxford County Agricultural Society anticipates in good time the activities of another season by appearing thus early with its forty-third premium list, with full regulations for their cattle show and fair to be held on the society's grounds on Sept. 29 and 30 and Oct. 1, issued complete in pamphlet form. It is by thus promptly doing what is called for, and doing it well, that this society succeeds in annually making up one of the most successful county exhibitions held in the State. This society has solved the problem of "family tickets," over which so many societies are stumbling, by abolishing all free admissions, and requiring that members, alike with all others, shall pay the small fee of 15 cents for each admission. Notwithstanding the admissions are so low the receipts are large. We were kindly shown, in a short time since, by the efficient Secretary of the society, A. C. T. King of South Paris, a record of the annual receipts for the last thirty years, and refer to them as of interest in showing the continuous success of its annual fairs.

From 1856 to 1869 inclusive, the receipts run from $600 to $800 each year. From 1870 to the present time there has been a gradual increase, varied only by conditions of weather, as the following figures show: 1870, $1,290; 1871, $859; 1872, $1,013; 1873, $1,115; 1874, $1,273; 1875, $1,331; 1876, $1,386; 1877, $1,326; 1878, $1,792; 1879, $1 921; 1880, 1,988; 1881, $2,035; 1882, $2,306; 1883, $2,005; 1884, $2,545.

Only one other county society in the State equalled this in its receipts last year —Sagadahoc, which excels it by a few dollars. In 1881 all the buildings on the ground were burned, with but trifling insurance on them. They were rebuilt the same year in a most substantial manner at a cost of $3000. Since that time conveniences for implements have been supplied, stalls for cattle and horses have been built, 23 acres of land added to the park, and money appropriated in aid of farmers' institutes held within their limits.

This success does not come without effort. The society have a right to take pride in what they have accomplished. The very fact that they have a premium list so full warranted in urging the attendance of all who are interested in the welfare of our country and the development of its wonderful resources in this branch of agriculture.

Arrangements will be made with hotels and the railroads of Michigan for a reduction of fare. In most cases it will be best for delegation to arrange for rates with the roads in their localities.

An efficient committee has been appointed by the Michigan Horticultural Society to make all necessary arrangements for the exhibition of fruits, the reception and accommodation of the members and delegates of the Society.

Fruit Notes.

At the meeting of the Western New York Horticultural society, Mr. E. Moody of Lockport, reported as follows in regard to the fruit crop of Niagara county: The apple crop was rather light except near Lake Ontario, this being the off year, since the season was changed some years ago by a cold storm. Pears and plums were good. There were 200,000 bushels evaporated, and 40,000 canned. Of the apple crop, 150,000 barrels were exported, 150,000 baskets of peaches, and 10,000 barrels of pears. The whole fruit crop was estimated as over $600,000. Peach orchards had less of yellows, and planting was again encouraged. Pear blight had nearly disappeared. Paris green and London purple had both been used successfully used in repelling the codling moth. Mr. Moody described a new machine for spraying the trees, made by a mechanic at small expense. A coarse cogwheel was attached to the inner side of one of the wheels of a common spring wagon, and a lever or ratchet playing against the cogs produced a vibratory motion which kept the mixture constantly stirred, the rotary motion at the same time driving the spraying pump. The mechanic made two of these attachments for fifty dollars. The cost of the material for syringing is small, the labor being the chief expense, but with this contrivance, one man alone will syringe 1,500 trees in a day. The effect is, the apples thus treated are almost entirely free from the codling worm.

Notes.

MR. EDITOR: I have six pounds of dressing from my poultry house, would it be more valuable by mixing ashes and plaster with it? If so, in what proportion? And how much land would it dress (with or without mixture) in drill for potatoes? Will it pay to sow phosphates on grass land, or use it as top dressing for any crops?
C. WHITNEY.
Presque Isle.

Ashes never should be mixed with any fertilizer unless as a matter of convenience at time of application, and where the fertilizer is to be covered with soil. This is a rule that always applies. The best way to prepare hen manure for application is to mix a month or more before application, with three or four times its bulk of fine old muck. It will pay hen farmers to provide for this in advance. If a supply of muck is not at hand then use a like quantity of fine loam. Mix evenly, moisten slightly with water and leave in a loose pile till heat is generated. Watch carefully, and when well warmed up, stir and pulverize the finer the better. If extreme heat is taken on it must be kept down with water, or much of its value will be lost or destroyed. How much land the above named quantity would dress cannot be definitely stated. The strength of the compost will depend on the contents of the barrels, whether mixed with much of worthless material in the form of sand, dust and straw. Hen manure, pure and properly preserved, is rich in fertilizing material, and prepared as above, all of that material will be preserved. In applying scatter well and where the roots will be sure to find it. It will pay, in the fall, to cook, to apply superphosphate to grass lands as a top dressing for the grass crop. The fertilizer will cost more than the grass it will produce is worth.

GENTS: Can you give me the per cent. of the various fertilizing material in unleached wood ashes, and in cotton seed meal, through the columns of the *Farmer*? and oblige a subscriber. S. H. GARVIN.
Acton, Me., March 2, 1885.

Wood ashes, leached or unleached, as found on sale, vary greatly in contents. A sample of wood ashes from house fires, analyzed at the Connecticut station, was found to contain potash, 7.51 per cent., and phosphoric acid, 1.98. Another sample, on sale, contained potash, 4.66 per cent., phosphoric acid, 1.19, lime, 34.02.

Four different samples of cotton seed meal examined at the same station for contents of fertilizing material, gave the following results:

Nitrogen.	Phosp. Acid.	Potash.
6.95 per ct.	2.84 per ct.	1.91 per ct.
7.39 "	2.84 "	1.24 "
7.25 "	3.07 "	1.37 "
6.55 "	3.52 "	2.02 "

MR. EDITOR: Will you please tell through your paper, how to tan furs and make leather? I am a little boy 11 years old.
Hartland. H. G. H.

We would like to aid our boy correspondent to the information he is after, for we like to encourage boys to read the Farmer, but we are not an authority on tanning furs. Perhaps some of our readers may have had some experience in the matter, and will give the needed desire of their knowledge. Without vouching for the reliability of the method, we give directions copied from a cyclopedia at hand:

Lay the skin, hair side down, on a smooth log, and with a blunt knife scrape perfectly clean and smooth. Then rub the skin full of fine salt, and let it lie in soak for half a day or more. Take one spoonful of alum to two of saltpetre, pulverize and mix, and rub into the skin thoroughly on all the parts, and work in well. Fold or coil around the entrance, bu a dash of water from a sprinkler in the hands of one of my assistants kept them back until the warm in the skin was all dried out. In this manner it was carried out of the yard to a shady place to be hived, and I was ready for the issue of the sprinkled swarm or some one else for me. This was the first time I ever saw one of the grandest sights that come within the scope of the human vision, and I would not forego the fascinating occurrences for the price of my business.

Young queens with the mating impulse do not rush out of other hives to join issu

Communications.

For the Maine Farmer.

Waynde Notes.

Monday morning, Feb. 16, of the big storm, found your correspondent at the house of A. T. Toothaker, Rangely, where a pleasant Sabbath home had been found. Mr. T. commenced on his farm some twenty years since; his buildings were poor and the farm cut only some 10 or 12 tons of hay; now he has a good set of farm buildings, raises from 75 to 90 tons of hay, and from 500 to 800 bushels of grain, feeding the hay on the farm.

Regular meetings, both day and evening, are well maintained at Rangely village, with Elder R. A. Proctor, pastor. Mr. P. has been with this people some four or five years, during which time, a nice little meeting house with vestry has been erected. About a year since, some forty persons were added to the membership of the church.

Fully the average amount of lumbering, about 15 million feet, is being done in the vicinity of Rangeley, the principal operators being Phipps & Co., Messrs. Tolman, Fairfield, and J. Manchester Haynes, Augusta.

Hay last season about an average crop; grain, remarkably good quality and the yield per acre among the best that has ever been harvested. Rangely is the residence of Luther Nile, the largest farmer in Franklin county and perhaps, in the State. He calls 400 tons of hay an average crop. Other crops last season, 500 bushels peas and oats, mixed, 300 bushels wheat, 300 bushels barley and about 500 bushels potatoes.

The ride from Rangeley to Phillips, facing both wind and storm was not particularly desirable as a pleasure trip, but many harder experiences have been endured and in due time I brought up safe and sound with M. S. Hinckley. During the night, 15 inches of snow dropped down in about seven hours, but as the roads were not badly drifted, and Avon people were prompt to "break out," no serious trouble was found till night on returning to Phillips village, I was met by an insurmountable obstacle in the way of a big drift. But fortunately, it was over against the house of your old time subscriber, C. V. Quimby, in whose family pleasant entertainment was found, not only for a night but for a day, as well, being "snow bound."

Your ever welcome correspondent, Maj Seward Dill, though nearly "fourscore years," is still as active as any man in town, being the present winter, largely engaged in lumbering in connection with his new mill in Avon, some two miles from Phillips village. Some of Mr. Dill's fields, containing 4½ acres last season, produced 17 tons of hay, two crops.

Hascall & Co.'s steam mill at the "upper village," are sawing a large amount of white birch. Quite an amount of lumber is being hauled to the Ross mill on the Sandy River. Chandler & Co. of New Gloucester, are running their steam mill at L. tier 8s, and the Clark Brothers, a mill run by a portable engine at No. 6, where as good parsnip lumber is manufac ured as the State affords. The manufactured lumber from all these mills finds the markets of the world over the Sandy River R. R., efficient though small, being only "two foot gauge."

From Phillips to Weld is noted as being one of the worst drifted roads in this part of the country, and as I passed over it, Thursday, amid drifts and drifting snow, I thought its notoriety was well deserved. I passed over the same road under similar circumstances one year ago, and thought then as now, that fully one half the bad drifts would disappear with a single plowing which are neither useful nor ornamental at any season of the year. And oh! ye highway surveyors of '85, allow me to appeal to your better judgment to plow down the ground and purify them by fire before the advent of another stormy winter, and thus do a great favor to the traveling public, and save quite a percentage of the "highway tax" for a better purpose than to be expended in shovelling needless snowdrifts.

Business at Weld village is unusually quiet the present winter, largely owing to the fact that no birch is being bought at the spool mill, a sufficient amount of birch and maple timber for the season's use being on hand. A hasty trip to Carthage and back again to Weld, and thus has passed, among the many pleasant events of the season, another stormy week of this stormy winter; the ways being blocked by drifting snow and requiring more or less "breaking," every day of the week Monday to Monday; still, we can congratulate ourselves that we are not nearly as badly "snowed in" as is "our brother man" in many parts of the "far west."
C. S. A.
Franklin Co., Feb. 21.

For the Maine Farmer.

Man's Ways vs. God's Ways.

When I read the communications of my brother bee keepers, magnifying the advantages of artificial swarming, and discussing natural issues, I feel that somebody ought to disabuse the public mind of their overdrawn statements. Many years experience in bee culture has taught me that best keeping may be made a thoroughly successful business without resorting to any methods which are in the least degree unnatural to the instincts of the wonderful insects. Indeed, I believe to that one of the great secrets of my success has been my willingness to enter into their feelings or allow them to be their own housekeepers and to manage their domestic affairs in their own good way. And in the matter of artificial swarming, I believe the infinitely wise creator has given them instinctive methods which can hardly be improved upon by the devices of man. Last season I had over 50 colonies of bees in my yard, and they were allowed to swarm as they pleased, yet I hardly ever and more than one swarm issue at the same time, especially if the weather was favorable. I loved into a snow bank in order to turn his horse around when on the wrong track, and then leave her shivering in the cold while he runs to the nearest house to enquire the right way, and the youthful heart will be still more stirred up and warmed towards the troubled object of his sympathy when told that the man's barn from the proper highway and run the gauntlet of a dimly discerned and tortuous track through rough pastures and brokes, woody commons for a time, because of the blockade. Even those who have passed the rubicon of youth and have touched the shady side of life, will not object to an occasional reminiscence of the times when love's ardor and the confidence of youth were proof against the frowns of nature.

But the ride to Turner was full of interest and productive of much good to ourselves, at least, because we were brought into the society of those who are by inheritance as well as inherent birth and training the noblest specimens of God's handiwork. These we found in the members of Turner Grange. Intelligence and high culture were stamped upon every countenance. And this is not to be wondered at when it is considered that this place, almost strictly an agricultural town, has long been noted for the culture of its inhabitants, ranking in this respect much above the average. Among the eminent men who have given the place a name and and a record almost unsurpassed, may be mentioned Hon. T. O. Howe, Hon. Eugene Hale, Clarence Hale, C. S. Conant, Hon. Washington Gilbert, Hon. Leonard Swett, Hon. E. M. Prince, William Cary, William W. Cushing, Gen. B. B. Murray, Jr., and Hon. Job Prince.

The Grange hall is situated at Turner Center, an enterprising little village, two and a half miles west of the Androscoggin, and a mile and a half or two miles east of Turner proper. It is a large and comparatively new building of two stories, with basement. In the basement there is stabling room for a large number of horses; on the first floor there is a good and pleasant dining room in the rear part, and closely adjoining to which is a neat little kitchen with a good cook stove; to these is arranged cloak and check room; but the front portion is occupied as a store, the goods being controlled by Bro. W. Bradford, a member of the Grange, and sold to patrons and members of the community. The hall above extends the entire length of the building, being two neat and ample ante-rooms on the east end of the top of the flight; at the west end there is a broad stage platform so constructed that it can be readily concealed at pleasure, and on this they have all the stage appliances for a first class play, which can be put in order or removed at will. The hall is handsomely finished and ventilated and lighted, and they have a nice sweet toned organ and one of the largest and best organized choirs of any Grange in the State. Sister Hall is so well organized and capable that if its leader be absent there are plenty of others to carry it on, and should the lady organist be absent there are at least a dozen talented assistants to take her place and give satisfaction. There is nothing like having good music in the Grange to get it home and character to all the proceedings, and Turner Grange may consider itself particularly fortunate in this respect. They are also to be congratulated in having for their Worthy Master the Hon. Z. A. Gilbert, whose very name is a synonym for strength of mind, a clear, discerning judgment, and many other sterling characteristics. It is no doubt to what this Grange, guided by his unerring hand, will thrive. Born of good stock in the town of Greene and still a resident there, he has inherited many traits of the owning and controlling two farms, conducting them on strictly economical and safe business principles, to which his well tilled fields bear witness. A good citizen, good stock testify, he is a man fully fitted to fill not only the position of a model farmer, but that of the honorable position which he now occupies as Secretary of the Maine Board of Agriculture and agricultural editor of the Maine Farmer. He is not a man given to paint and feather or carp worn woman. And the men, too, both husbands and sons, were worthy representatives of such worthy women, having neither stupidity nor stolidity stamped upon them. If such has been the influence of this organization in any degree, then I say, God bless the Grange.
W. F. A.
"Granite Hill Farm."

For the Maine Farmer.

Maine Fruit.

In reading the report of the Maine Pomological Society's meeting, I was led to compare the possibilities of Maine as a fruit growing State with New York. We did remember the fine fruit as it appeared on the fruit stands of the trees last autumn when I left Maine. In the many orchards which I had the pleasure of visiting, the apples were smooth, large, deep colored and of a fine flavor. The display at the Maine State Fair was enough to make the mouth water and cause one to wonder how any person could neglect the cultivation of fruits sufficient for his own use at least. From the Maine State Fair I came direct to New York State, to the very fruit growing section from which the largest share of the nursery stock is sent out. All around me for miles as I look out over the level country, the land is given up largely to orcharding and the growing of nursery stock, and yet in none of these orchards did I find the apples equal to those growing in Maine. A greater variety can be grown here, many of which will not thrive in Maine, the New York Baldwins, Northern Spys and Greenings lack the color and flavor so much admired by all lovers of fruit.

The fancy prices at which Maine Baldwins are selling in England is a high commendation of their superior quality. What the fruit growers of Maine need, is better cultivation, better pruning and shaping of the top while the tree is young and growing. A man with a pocket knife can do better work shaping the future top of the tree than any possible cutting away of limbs will allow after the tree has come to bearing, then it will be early pruning, and can come to bearing freely some years earlier. Maine fruit growers are too much given to "sticking out trees" rather than planting of them. Who would think of planting his corn in a grass plat by making hole with a crow-bar? This approximates the method pursued by many with their apple trees. I have seen farmers dig a hole just large enough to receive the roots in a most distorted condition, and then tumble the earth in upon them and leave the roots to shift for themselves; ten, fifteen, even twenty years have often intervened between setting and fruiting.

Let the owners of Maine bestow the care upon their trees that is given here in Central New York, and they can produce our standard apples second to none in quality. Here on good land to the acre, and they can not afford to grow fruit in such a hap-hazard way. Our firm controls sixteen hundred acres, and I did not see a single orchard that was not cultivated. They keep men continually cultivating, hoeing, spading, digging and fertilizing, to keep it in the best possible condition. In spading out the holes for the trees, they dig feet square and three feet deep should be dug, a good quantity of well rotted manure, bone, wood ashes, and muck, should be mixed with the soil and the roots of the tree well planted with its roots in their natural position. Pack the fine dirt firmly about the roots and give it good watering. Do not stop here but keep the ground cultivated about the tree, see to shaping of the top, have it spreading and open to admit the sun and air to all parts. Through the autumn; the leaves will give all the needed protection to the growing fruit. The lower limbs, for convenience in cultivating will need to be cut off, but the top should be about four feet from the ground.

What do I think of tree agents? "Give them a wide birth," not but many of them are honest, yet as a class I do not find them the same, you can not distinguish between them until it is too late. One third of all the trees peddled in Maine are not true to name, and are entitled from improper keeping, handling, or care in digging. Let the farmers club together and send to a good responsible firm stating how much they want to paid for their being packed, and shipped in the proper condition. Then you may rest assured that you will have the trees ordered, besides reducing the cost fully one third. The value of the orchard product of Maine, is estimated to be more than $1 000 000. Better cultivation and care, such as is given in New York, would nearly double the annual income from the Maine orchards. The extra expense would be less than one third of the increase. Maine has a good ground gained in foreign markets for Maine apples would ensure for them a good market. If the apple growers of Maine would keep their fruit separate, and pack from head to head, A. No. 1, and not in their desire for greater profit practice deception.
DRACO.

For the Maine Farmer.

Boys That are not Fitted for the Farm.

If the only good a boy ever did about the farm was to repair the pumps, hang gates, make traps for catching marauders, put in new latches, build a wall, or pile up a heap of stone, and he did these things well, obviously the farm is not the place for him, but a machine shop is. If a boy will walk behind a plow and turn the furrow flat, and to hear a political speech, if he takes time from play to attend trials before a justice of the peace, and sits up half the night when a neighbor is moving to hear all the discussions which bring down the house, more likely he will do the world more good if he will go to work in a machine shop. Management of that part under his control he has no superior and but few equals. Always present if possible, prompt, active and efficient, he has a right to an effort and the co-operation of its many active members, brought the intellectual, social and educational privileges of this grange up to the high standard which it has always held, and always makes it a point to have something ready to discuss or to read, and during the winter months presents lectures from abroad have been engaged to assist in the work. Mr. Leander H. Blossom, one of the most prominent members, fills the position of lecturer. His attendance is not overseer's name, unfortunately, I have forgotten, but I listened to his remarks upon young apple trees and their management, with a great deal of interest. It is the custom of this grange to meet twice a month on Saturday, and in the day-time, and they allow nothing to interfere, not even haying, coming to the meetings, many with their wives and little ones, and bringing huge baskets of provisions. When the regular order of business has been transacted in the forenoon, dinner is opened, spread upon the tables, which, with coffee and tea, form an abundant supply for the jolly social company surrounding the board. This social feature of the grange, though not of the highest order, is not to be despised, and when wisely used and conducted has a beneficial influence. It is frequently used by but the stepping-stone to a further acquaintance, and a deeper insight into human nature and human hearts. And the social festivals like the revivals like in the fact that nothing which inebriates or intoxicates can be laid to their charge. One rises from the table refreshed and strengthened for the literary and intellectual feast which is sure to come.

When all were gathered in the hall after dinner, and at the rap of the gavel, became apparent that the number of the day showed me that not only were the solid men but the solid women of Turner, also, were present. Their bright, intelligent countenances, unwrinkled brows, rosy cheeks and strong constitutions were a strong argument in favor of farming, and that a farmer's wife or a farmer's daughter need not necessarily be a drudge or careworn woman. And the men, too, both husbands and sons, were worthy representatives of such worthy women, having neither stupidity nor stolidity stamped up

Maine Farmer.

Augusta, March 19, 1885.

TERMS OF THE MAINE FARMER.

$2.50 IN ADVANCE; OR $3.50 IF NOT PAID WITHIN ONE YEAR OF DATE OF SUBSCRIPTION.

☞All payments made by subscribers will be credited on the yellow slips attached to their papers. The printed date in connection with the subscriber's name will show the time to which he has paid, and will constitute, in all cases, a valid receipt for money remitted by him.

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Collectors' Notices.

C. S. AYER will call upon our subscribers in Lewiston and Auburn and Col. Gonzales during March and April.

J. W. KELLOGG will call upon our subscribers in New Brunswick during March.

Governor Robie has been confined to his home in Gorham for nearly a week with a severe cold. We are pleased to say, however, that he has recovered.

Nearly six million bushels of grain and over half a million barrels of flour were brought into Portland last year and disposed of through various channels of trade.

The town of Phillips has reason to be proud of one young gentleman, only twenty years of age, who has taken care of himself, and by hard work has laid by over two thousand dollars.

Stephen Girard, when he died in Philadelphia, at the close of 1831, left an estate valued at $9,000,000. What is known there as the Girard property is now estimated to be worth more than $100,000,000.

Domestic letter-postage will be reduced from and after the first of July next. That is, the rate will remain unchanged, but one two-cent stamp will carry a letter weighing an ounce, instead of half an ounce as now.

That intelligent and far-seeing cultivator of vegetable and flower seed and grain, Mr. James J. H. Gregory of Marblehead, Mass., has issued his annual catalogue. The seeds he sends out are always reliable and true to name, and that's a great point in securing sales.

It has been decided that the stockholders of the defunct Pacific Bank of Boston, are liable for further assessments making with what they have paid $2,000,000. This decision is of very serious import to the unfortunate stockholders of this bank, several of whom live in Maine.

Portland is officially selected as the seat of the next National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic. Reports from all sections indicate that the "boys in blue" will be present in force next June, from the 22d to the 27th inclusive, and it will be one of the greatest displays ever held in the State.

Mr. Nicholas Rideout of New Gloucester, well known as an enterprising and progressive farmer, died on Monday, the 9th inst., at his home in that town. He was 63 years of age. His disease was typhoid fever. For many years he had been one of the leading farmers in town. His example and his influence will be greatly missed.

The President has issued a proclamation warning the Oklahoma boomers that they will not be permitted to enter or remain on the Oklahoma lands within the Indian Territory, which are designated, described and recognized by the treaties and laws of the United States, and by the executive authority thereof as Indian lands. The proclamation is having a good effect.

It has been decided to hold the New England Fair in Bangor, the first week of next September, in connection with the Eastern Maine State Fair. An interesting feature will be the attendance of the most successful raiser of thoroughbred horses in Kentucky; also the great breeder of similar stock, who resides at Nashville. Another interesting feature will be the attendance of our provincial neighbors.

We publish this week the last of the series of letters on European travel from the able and facile pen of Hon. H. K. Baker. These letters have occupied a space in our columns for nearly a year and a half, gratuitously to the entertainment and instruction of our readers, many of whom we have often expressed a desire that they be published in book form. We hope to hear from Judge Baker often on any subject he may choose to select.

Santore and Capone, the Italian murderers in the State Prison, will be hanged together on the 3d of April. Manilla cords have been ordered to be specially manufactured and tested with reference to the strain to be put upon them. Only the persons required by law will be admitted to witness the hanging. Sheriff Irish of Knox county, has received letters by the bushel, from all parts of the State and several from other States, containing requests of persons to be permitted to be present. All have been informed that strict privacy will be observed on the occasion. The condemned men are kept in separate cells, one on each side of the prison, and are allowed to hold intercourse with no one. Until the death warrants were signed a few weeks ago, they were kept at work with other prisoners. They appear rather apathetic with regard to their approaching fate.

The trustees of the Maine State Agricultural Society held a meeting, Wednesday and Thursday, at Portland. All of the board were present except Col. Jerrard of Lovant. Treasurer Osgood and Secretary Dennison were present. Many matters relating to the details for the coming State Fair were talked over and the premium list was revised somewhat. The matter of erecting a new grand stand was considered, and the board were agreed that a new stand must be built, sufficient to seat six thousand people. It will be built on the south side of the track. This will enable people to sit with their backs to the sun instead of their faces, as in the case of the old stand which is too small. Under the new stand will be a large room to be used for agricultural implements, dairy products, etc. The stand will be fully considered and probably proposals and plans asked for at their next meeting, which will be held in Lewiston either the last of next week or the week following. The trustees mean to make the coming fair grander than any yet. The fair will open, this year, on Monday and continue for five days. The officers of the Eastern Maine State Fair will be invited to confer upon some uniform premiums to offer for dairy products to be competed for under the appropriation made by the State at the last session.

Our venerable correspondent, Z. A. Marrow of East Winthrop, gives this leaf from his experience, concerning the horrors of runsailing: Sixty-three years ago this winter, I was teaching school in Whitefield; I had a large number of youth of both sexes. Among them, was a lad 14 years old, and as bright and studious a scholar as I had in school. He one day drove an ox team about fifteen miles from home, disposed of his load, then with a bottle of rum started his team for home. He then lay on his sled, doubtless thinking as thousands of others do, that rum would keep him warm. His team brought him to his father's door, who was a miserable drunkard, but he was dead; it was a cold night and he perished with the cold. I taught that school five winters. I was once, when teaching that school, boarding with an old man and his son. The old man was a noted drunkard, and the son would drink enough to destroy his reason. They came home late one night in a drunken fray. They had been to court, where the son wanted the father to take the poor debtor's oath, but he refused to do it, having been previously instructed by the priest not to do it. That was the most distressing night that I ever had. I was afraid the son would kill his father and me too. In an adjoining district there was a man who killed his wife when drunk, and was sent to State prison for life, and died there. He had a son that killed his wife in the same way, and he is now in the States prison unless he is dead.

Arbor Day.

We wish the practice could be inaugurated in Maine of setting apart one day in the year as "Arbor Day," to be devoted to tree planting. The Governors of several of the States, acting on the suggestion of the legislatures, appoint such a day sometime the latter part of April. It is too late for legislative suggestion in Maine, this year, but if Gov. Robie should appoint a day, say the first day of May, which is a holiday in all the schools, a start in this beautiful and useful custom could be made this year.

Our attention is called renewedly to this subject by an able article in the *Chautauquan*, by the Hon. B. G. Northrop, LL. D., of Connecticut. He says that recent floods and the diminished flow of rivers in sum mer have called public attention to the cause and the remedy as never before. At the opening of the last session of Congress its attention was called to the subject of forestry for the first time in any presidential message. Bills for the protection and extension of forests are now on the files of Congress and before many State legislatures. The last census presents striking facts which prove this to be a question of both State and national importance. The recent action of the national government shows a new appreciation of forestry. The marvel now is that the general government did not earlier seek to protect its magnificent forests, once the best and most extensive in the world.

But of all these agencies no one has awakened so general an interest in arboriculture as the appointment of Arbor day, by Governors of States, by legislatures, and by State, county and town superintendents of schools. The plan of Arbor day is simple and inexpensive, and hence the more readily adopted and widely effective. In some States the work has been well done without any legislation. The best results, however, are secured when an act is passed requesting the Governor each spring, to recommend the observance of Arbor day by a special message. The chief magistrate of the State thus more effectually calls the attention of all the people to its importance, and secures general and concerted action.

As the destruction of forests has been going on for centuries, the remedy must be the work of time, for it must include slow processes and agencies, each separately minute, which become important when multiplied by myriads and extended over broad areas. Arbor day has proved such an agency. A brief history of Arbor day will show its aims. The surprising results already accomplished promise a still broader influence in the near future.

Four years ago the legislature of Michigan requested the Governor to appoint an Arbor day. Such an appointment has been repeated each succeeding April. For the last three years a similar day has been appointed by the Governor of Ohio. Many schools, especially those of Cincinnati and Columbus, have kept the day designated. West Virginia furnishes another illustration of the influence of observing Arbor day in schools. In the face of many difficulties, State School Superintendent Butcher appointed an Arbor day in schools in April, 1883. The result exceeded his expectations. It started good influences on minds as well as grounds. This great success prompted a similar observance last April, for which greater preparations were made, with still better results.

In many States dedicated to Arbor day, or to any lessons on forestry in schools, that the course of study is already overcrowded. But the requisite talks on trees, their value and beauty, need occupy but two or three hours. In some large cities there may be little or no room for tree-planting, and no call for even a half holiday for this work, but even there such talks, or the memorising of suitable selections, on the designated day, would be impressive and useful. The essential thing is to start a habit of observation and occupation with trees. This will prompt pupils in their walks, or when at work, or at play, to study them. The talks on this subject, which Superintendent Pealsee says were the most interesting and profitable lessons the pupils of Cincinnati ever had in a single day, occupied only the morning of Arbor day, the afternoon being given to the practical work. Such talk will lead our youth to admire trees, and realize that they are the grandest products of nature, and form the finest drapery that adorns this earth. Such talks, too, thought, they will wish to plant and protect trees, and find in their own happy experience that there is a peculiar pleasure in their parentage, whether forest, fruit or ornamental—a pleasure which never cloys, but grows with their growth. Like grateful children, trees bring rich filial returns, and compensate a thousand fold for all the care they cost. This love of trees, early implanted in the school, and fostered in the home, will make our youth practical arborists.

Arbor day has already initiated a movement of vast importance in eight States. In tree planting, the beginning only is difficult. The obstacles are all of the most ominous, because they are usually magnified by the popular ignorance of this subject. It is the first step that costs—at least, it costs effort to set the thing on foot, but that step once taken, others are sure to follow. This very fact that the main tug is at the start, on account of the inertia of ignorance and indifference, shows that such start should be made easy, as is best done by an Arbor day proclamation of the Governor, which is sure to interest and enlist the youth of an entire State in the good work. When the school children are invited each to plant at least "two trees" on the home or school grounds, the aggregate number planted will be more than twice that of the children enlisted, for parents and the public will participate in the work.

The influence of Arbor day in the schools in awakening a just appreciation of trees, first among pupils and parents, and then in communities at large, is of vast importance in another respect. The frequency of forest fires is the greatest hindrance to practical forestry. But let the sentiment of trees be duly cultivated, first among our youth and then among the people, and they will be regarded as our friends, as is the care in Germany. The public need to learn that the interests of all classes are concerned in the conservation of forests. Through the teaching of their schools this result was long since accomplished in Germany, Switzerland, Sweden and other European countries. There the people everywhere realize the need of protecting trees. An enlightened public sentiment has proved a better guardian of their forests than the national police. A person wantonly cutting fire to a tree would there be looked upon as an outlaw, like the miscreant who should poison a public drinking fountain.

The Patrons Lecture Course, held during the past winter by Cumberland Grange, at their hall, closed Tuesday evening the 10th inst., with a concert by the Mendelshon Quartette of Lewiston. Mr. W. H. Jones, tenor, Mr. W. L. Lothrop, tenor, Mr. G. W. Goss, baritone, Mr. E. L. Goss, bass, assisted in readings by David Moulton, Portland. The programme was made up of choice selections of music, which were rendered in a manner which more than met the expectations of the critical audience present, and left no place for criticism. They are sweet singers, with voices so admirably balanced that neither can be selected for any favorable notice. Miss Moulton's readings were in her selections for reading, and was highly enjoyed. The hearty encore only prolonged the entertainment to a late hour.

John P. Addams, the veteran actor, at one time widely known as a delineator of Yankee character, died at the City Hospital, Boston, last month, after a long illness. He was born in Boston, March 9, 1815, made his debut there, and has played over a large section of the country and in Australia. He has not acted for some years, his voice being affected by a bronchial trouble. "Yankee" Addams, as he was familiarly called, was well known in this State, where he has played many engagements to the delight of a younger generation now growing old.

Mr. F. E. Boothby, general ticket agent of the Maine Central, and wife, Joseph E. Bisbon and wife, and Col. W. A. R. Boothby have left for an extended trip to the south. The party will go by way of Cincinnati to New Orleans, where Mr. Boothby will attend the convention of general ticket agents. From New Orleans the party will proceed to Florida, returning north through the Atlantic States.

Longfellow in Rural Life.

The *Boudoin Orient* was recently issued as a memorial number, in commemoration of Longfellow's Birthday, and containing contributions from the alumni of the College. Among them is the following contribution from Gov. Robie:

AUGUSTA, Feb. 13, 1885.

The Longfellow family are and always have been connected with the town of Gorham, Maine. The poet's father and grandfather lived there and had much to do with its early history.

The lofty and beautifully spreading elms of nearly a hundred years, which were planted in front of the Longfellow mansion in Gorham by its early occupants, and extended along the roadside for a long distance, still stretch out their shady and inviting branches and bring back pleasant memories. They are living lessons from the past of taste and forethought, which the people of the present day would do well to imitate. The "dear old farm" has been visited in turn by five or more successive generations bearing its name; the poet often visited his grandfather's farm during his boyhood days, and it was here in Gorham amidst the surroundings of a pleasant rustic view, from its commanding and historic hilltops, where nature has displayed one of the widest and most beautiful panoramas of mountain, hill and valley that can be seen in Maine, that the youthful mind of the great poet received its early inspiration from nature, like "the sunrise in the morning."

"If then art worn and hard beset
With sorrows that upon us wait,
Do not let the heart benumbed
Let this memorial voice be heard.
Thy heart from fainting and thy soul from sleep,
Go to the woods and hear the wind
Dim the sweet look that nature wears."

It seems superfluous for a mere layman to speak of Longfellow as a poet in words of praise. The poet's literary critics of the age never seem tired of praising him. As one of the people I rejoice with them that the rich and sweet volume of his poetry is the result of that natural moral development which reaches the depth of universal humanity, and finds its root in a recognition of a Divine power which rules in the world.

The exalted life of Henry W. Longfellow, with its beneficent and far-reaching influences, has no individuality which any state or locality can claim exclusively as its own. Such a character honors any land; it immortalizes the home and place where it commences, but it will be claimed as one of the proud memories of our own State that Maine was his birthplace, that his early home was with us, and that our beloved and honored leader, amidst the whispering pines, educated the great poet. Longfellow, whose reputation has since reached the farthest boundry of civilization, first opened his eyes to the light of art and culture are honored wherever books are read and characters studied. It therefore gives me great pleasure as Governor of the State of Maine, and as Chief Magistrate of this State, not only to bring my own personal tribute, but also that of the people, whom I represent on this occasion.

Town Elections.

We continue our report of spring elections:

DEDHAM. Moderator, F. P. Gilmore; Clerk, H. P. Burrill; Selectmen, etc., P. P. Gilmore, H. P. Burrill, J. F. Cowing; Treasurer, Daniel Condon; Collector, Gorman F. Goodwin; School Supervisor, P. P. Gilmore.

WINSLOW. Town Clerk, J. W. Bassett; Selectmen, Overseers of Poor and Highway Surveyors, C. E. Warren, D. F. Guptill, S. K. Fuller; Town Agent, I. E. Getchell; Auditor, Alden Bassett; Treasurer and Collector of Taxes, A. Dillaway.

OAKLAND. J. W. Gilman, A. D. Ricker and S. B. Watson, Selectmen, and H. B. Winslow, Clerk.

BENTON. A. L. Hinds, Town Clerk; A. G. Clifford, J. C. Brown, Otis C. Brown, Selectmen; Assessors and Overseers of Poor; E. H. Stacey, Supervisor; C. M. Piper, Collector.

ALBION. Moderator, J. H. Fuller; Clerk, B. F. Abbott; Selectmen, J. G. Parmeter, C. G. Mudgett, E. L. Grossmon; Supervisor, Annis J. Chase; Constables, Llewellyn Libby, George Ryder, Frank Holmes.

PORTLAND. At the second trial for election of Mayor, on Monday, the democratic candidate, John W. Deering, was chosen by a majority of 311 over John H. Fogg, the republican candidate.

WATERVILLE. The republican candidates were elected by 100 majority: Moderator, Reuben Foster; Clerk, Sidney Moor Heath; First Selectman, Chas. C. Mitchell.

WINTHROP. Moderator, L. T. Carleton; Town Clerk, B. B. Rogers; Selectmen, Assessors and Overseers of the Poor, J. E. Brainerd, Levi Jones, Henry Penniman; Treasurer, John M. Benjamin; Supervisor of Schools, A. R. Crane; Collector, A. C. Carr.

WAYNE. Moderator, H. J. Ridley; Clerk, W. C. Tribou; Selectmen, Assessors and Overseers of the Poor, J. C. Silsbee, B. F. Maxim, J. M. Wing; Superintending School Committee, C. H. Barker, Jr., S. Pettingill, G. W. Walton; Treasurer, S. L. Fuller; Collector, F. B. Haskell; Road Commissioner, J. M. Wing.

CHELSEA. Moderator, N. R. Winslow; Clerk, Otis Littlefield; Selectmen, W. T. Goodale, N. Douglass, A. S. Tenney; Supervisor of Schools, Stephen Cobb; Treasurer and Collector, J. H. Hunt.

VASSALBORO. Moderator, A. M. Bradley; Clerk, W. S. Bradley; Selectmen, G. Low, J. W. Taylor, Peter Williams; Treasurer, J. S. Butterfield; Collector, G. H. Bamsdell; Overseers of Poor, Alden Low, H. B. Ayer; Town Agent, G. Low; Auditor, H. A. Priest. Voted to raise for schools, $2,500; for support of poor, $1200; for incidental expenses, $1,000.

The Gardiner city government has organized with city clerk, C. O. Wadsworth; assessors and overseers of the poor, Wm. Perkins, S. E. Johnson, Van B. Beedle; city physician, Joseph Siphlare; physician, P. R. Clason; chief engineer of fire department, Geo. T. Haley; 2d engineer, Geo. W. Cross; 3d engineer, Chas. M. Drake; treasurer, S. Bowman; collector, Warren Reed; solicitor, S. C. Whitmore; street commissioner, Wm. Bowman; committee on accounts, Messrs. three years, James M. Larrabee; directors of High School, Augustus Bailey, James D. White, E. E. Robbins.

Washington News.

Secretary Lamar has directed the chief clerk and superintendent of the Interior Department to dispose of all the unnecessary horses, carriages and equipments which are the property of the department, and cover the proceeds of the sale into the treasury. A similar order has been issued by Attorney General Garland.

The President is considering the advisability of revoking that recent order of President Arthur allowing Crow Creek to settle upon the old Winnebago or Crow Creek Indian reservation in Dakota. In behalf of the Indians it has been asserted that the order of President Arthur was illegal.

It is understood that the President has tendered the English mission to General George B. McClellan, who is hesitating about accepting it.

Hon. J. W. Foster has appointed Joseph S. Miller of West Virginia, Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Mr. Blaine called upon the President, Friday afternoon, and it was a pleasant incident for both. They met for the first time, and were shaking hands as cordially as if they had never been opposing candidates in one of the most exciting campaigns that parties ever fought in this country. He stayed long enough to congratulate Mr. Cleveland, to explain his absence from the inauguration ceremonies, caused by the death of his sister in Baltimore, and to entertain the President, as he does every one he meets, with brief conversation. It was a pleasant visit to the White House since the winter of 1883. Mr. Blaine will soon give a complimentary dinner at the Arlington.

Ex-President Arthur made a social call upon Mr. Cleveland Monday afternoon. He was driving to the White House in the carriage of Secretary Whitney, whose guest he is, about five o'clock, and was at once ushered into the presence of the President who gave him a cordial greeting. The visit lasted about 30 min.

A delegation of about 200 Christian Workers, mostly ladies, composed of members of the Woman's Temperance Union and the Prohibition Alliance from the District of Columbia, called at the White House Monday. Miss Cleveland received them in the blue parlor. The call was made for the purpose of presenting any requests regarding temperance matters, but Mrs. La Fetta who addressed Miss Cleveland on behalf of the visitors, stated that they simply desired to pay their respects and express their confidence in her Christian character and that as mistress of the White House she would always exert her influence for good. Miss Cleveland in reply expressed appreciation of the delicate manner in which the visit was made and her pleasure in meeting the visitors.

Secretary Lamar has practically been nominated to be assistant secretary of the interior. He is a lawyer of high standing, not active in politics.

Senator Edmunds has withdrawn the pending treaties from the Senate, and the Senate has made no objection. The current opinion of the Senators is said to be that the Senate has no power to refuse to grant the request.

EXTRAORDINARY MARINE PHENOMENON. The barque Brunswick from Yokohama, reports that on Feb. 24, in latitude 37 north and longitude 70 50 east, the wind was blowing heavily from the south-southwest. At 8 A. M., the sky suddenly changed to a fiery red. All at once a large mass of fire appeared over the sea, which seemed to waver a moment in space and then fell into the sea about fifty yards to the leeward. It struck the water with a great hissing noise, and then causing the barque to quiver from stem to stern. The masts creaked ominously and the ship lurched. A towering mass of white foam was then thrown high into the air. The crew of the barque was struck flat aback, and before there was time to touch a brace the sails filled again, and the roaring white mass could be seen to descend. A boat was operated largely at Carrying Place Pond, and will float 2,000,000 feet in Dead River, and as many more in the Kennebec. There are no old logs left over to come down the present season, every stick having been cleared up last year. The logs will be driven by the company this year, the same as last, a master-workman being appointed. This proves much more satisfactory to the lumbermen than the old way of letting the job out by the contract. The river is now in the best condition for log driving that it has ever been. Many thousand dollars were expended, but all now agree that it was a judicious investment. Carratunk Falls was formerly one of the worst places on the river. Immense jams of logs would form there, which could only be broken at large expense, and perhaps at the sacrifice of human lives. Large quantities of explosive material were used, and the obstructing rocks and ledges so effectually removed that jams are never known there. Not only is the expense of driving lessened, but millmen can depend on a supply of logs when wanted, and are not obliged to await a freshet to bring the lumber down the stream.

We have received the annual pamphlet of the Syracuse (N. Y.) Chilled Plow Company, which contains information which should be in the possession of all who contemplate purchasing plows the coming season. If they send for this circular, we would call their particular attention to the new swivel and Side Hill Plow on page 15, and new Wood Beam Plow on page 16. The Syracuse Chilled Plow has been awarded over two hundred first premiums in all the great competitive trials in the United States and Provinces of Canada. The fall of 1884 brought them thirty-one awards over all other competitors.

A story is in circulation relating to a miracle which is said to have taken place at Actonvale, Quebec. It is asserted that some days ago a man while engaged in threshing grain, indulged in a great deal of profanity, and that on being reproached for his language by some bystanders, he replied, "If there's a God let him punish me," when the man was at once stricken with paralysis and fixed in the position in which he stood. Not only this, but he became rooted to the ground and could not be removed, and the neighbors had to cover him with rags to protect him from being frozen, and although offered food he could not take it.

Maine Agricultural News.

—The Aroostook County Pomona Grange held its regular session with Mayaville Center Grange, on Saturday, March 7th. The day was fine and a large number of the brothers and sisters of the order were in attendance. Past Worthy Master Reed occupied the chair until Worthy Master Wiggin was issued. The ceremony of installation was performed by Worthy Deputy Hayford, assisted by Bro. Corydon Powers of Caribou, as Marshal. Some twenty new members received the fifth degree, making the present membership of the Grange over 480. It was estimated that about 200 sat down to dinner, and the afternoon attendance was still larger. The main question for discussion in the afternoon was the potato question and its relation to the best interests of Aroostook agriculture. The next session will be held with Fort Fairfield Grange, on Saturday, April 4th. A farmers' convention will be held at the same place on the day previous.

—The Cheese Manufacturing Co. at East Jefferson, are to sell their property at auction, Saturday, March 21, at 1 o'clock.

—The annual meeting of the Monroe Cheese Co., took place the 7th. The following officers were chosen for the ensuing year: President, Freeman Atwood; Vice President, Jefferson Nealley; Secretary and Treasurer, E. H. Nealley; Directors, A. H. Mayo, Willard Twombly, F. W. Ritchie. A. H. Mayo was appointed agent to sell the cheese. The outlook for the coming year for milk was never better.

—In the space of two days last week, 12,000 bushels of potatoes passed through Bangor, enroute from Aroostook points, to the Boston and Eastern markets.

—Deanville Grange will dedicate its new hall in a few weeks.

—Kingfield Grange added twelve to the number of its members last quarter.

—Mr. Eugene Richardson, who lives at Temple, has raised this fall a pair of four-years-old steers, which measured 7ft. 9in. and weighed 3930 pounds. The price was $230.80.

—The patrons of Waldo are moving to have a joint meeting at the State Grange held in Belfast. They promise ample accommodations for four hundred people at one dollar per day, and no persons. On arrival they have very strong claims to such location.

—Twenty persons were initiated into the fifth degree at the last meeting of Oxford Pomona Grange.

—The members of Oak Grove Grange, Vassalboro, to the number of fifty, visited Cushnoc Grange, one evening recently, one team carrying the grange paraphernalia. They formed the Grange at work in the fourth degree, and supper waiting in the dining hall. The tables were bountifully spread with everything to tempt the appetite of a hungry man after a ride of six miles. The literary programme was nicely arranged and finely executed, after which the remainder of the evening was spent in social entertainment. Music, recitations and old entering into it and enjoying the sport hugely, old age forgotten, and all appeared young again.

—The Cumberland Farmers' Club will hold their annual fair on the grounds of the Club at West Cumberland, Sept. 30 and Oct. 1, 1885.

—Mr. N. P. Haskell of Orono, is wintering fifteen cows, chiefly Jerseys, and is making an average of one hundred pounds weekly of superior butter, which meets with ready sale at 30 cents. Mr. Haskell recently erected a creamery building and contemplates shortly introducing an engine and boiler of about two horse power.

—The next stated meeting of Kennebec Co. Pomona Grange will be held at Oakland, with Cascade Grange, Wednesday, April 1st, at 10 o'clock. The following programme will be presented: Forenoon, Conferring fifth degree and business; 12 o'clock, Recess for dinner; Afternoon, Address of welcome, Answering address by B. F. Fuller of Pittston; "The Gleaner," by Sister Fletcher of Capital Grange; Essay on Horticulture by F. H. Moores of Pittston; Discussion opened by Bro. Dutying, H. C. Burleigh, W. H. Keith.

—At the annual meeting of the Aroostook County Agricultural Society, the following officers were chosen: Frank Hilborn, President; Jr. Porter, Secretary; D. H. Porter, Treasurer; Frank Green, Andrew Porter, Wm. Donovan, Francis Barnes, S. W. Porter, C. F. Merrite, Vice Presidents or Trustees.

—The editor of the Farmer gave a lecture before the West Winthrop Farmers' Club on Saturday evening last, on the subject of also and clover. The club has taken out in full numbers. The lecture was a presentation of the new system of the preservation of stock fodder, as it stands to-day in general public at the present time in its practical and economic aspects. It was listened to with marked attention by a full house. The object of the club and its members active in the march of progress going on around them, and wide-awake in learning the best methods and practices of the day.

—Farmers' Institutes will be held next week as follows: At North Warren, Tuesday, March 24th. At Newcastle, Wednesday, March 25th. At New Sharon, Lasday and Friday, March 26th and 27th. A full corps of speakers will be present at each meeting.

FIRES IN MAINE. The dwelling house of R. B. Thompson, occupied by Henry Winn, situated in Clinton village, was burned Wednesday night. Loss $600; insured for $400.—The mill of the Westbrook Manufacturing Company was damaged $3,000 by fire and water Friday morning. It caught in the picker room from spontaneous combustion; insured. George W. Wyman, head machinist, went down to put out the fire to discover the cause of a gas leakage when an explosion occurred, blowing the man some distance and burning him severely about the face and head. He will recover.—The house and outbuildings connected with the Waldo county jail and a portion of the contents were destroyed by fire Saturday morning. The jail was unburned. Loss to buildings, $3,000; to contents, $400. No insurance. The origin of the fire is unknown.——The story and a half Dutch Factory on Main street, in Skowhegan village, owned by William Boothby, in the Fisg Pond district, at North Saco, was entirely consumed by fire with all its contents Wednesday evening.——D. A. Longley of St. Albans, lost his entire farm buildings by fire, about 5 o'clock Saturday morning, 14th inst., together with nearly all their contents, including 2 horses and one horse; cause of fire an explosion of a lantern. Loss $2000; insured $925. One yearling colt taken out alive with the exception of the tail, which is thought he may live. It is a singular coincidence that J. P. Longley, brother to D. R., lost his buildings a year and a half ago by fire. They lived in sight of each other, two miles apart.—There was a big fire in Keazer Falls, Gorham county, Tuesday. The Rochester Manufacturing Co.'s mammoth woolen mill, together with the presses and fixtures, also Mr. Chapman's block, burned. R. F. Wormwood, proprietor of the Record, loses $2000; insured for $1000. A. Cross loses $2000; insured for $1000. Mill stock in a damaged condition; insured for $1000. Chapman, boots, shoes and rubber goods, mostly saved; insured for $1000.—The grain store in Lower Main in Biddeford, was on Tuesday damaged to the extent of $1500.

TRANSFERS OF JERSEY STOCK. The following recent transfers of M. S. J. Herd Book Stock, are officially recorded:

BULLS.

"Duke," No. 500, Caleb Blake, Turner, to Francis Carey, Turner; Lucifer 2d, 606, W. H. Hall, Winslow; "Jim," 610, W. Watterville; "Sagamore," 484, Horace Keyes, Winthrop, to John A. Dennett, Berwick; "Harrold," 466, E. F. Briggs, Auburn, to M. A. Leavitt, Garland.

COWS AND HEIFERS.

"Lady Grover," No. 1198, Robert Wells, Harrison, to W. L. Grover, Harrison; "Queen of Minot," 1199, Robert Wells to W. L. Grover, Harrison; "Nora," 1200, Wells, to W. L. Grover; "Victoria Pansy," 360, G. M. Fall, Garland, to F. C. Giddings, Bluehill; "Lulu," 1201, A. G. Keyes, Jay, to W. Smith, Livermore; "Naomi," 458, J. O. Kyes to Rosco Thompson, Jay; "Flora" 24, 157, Geo. E. Woodbury, Brunswick to Robert Wells, Harrison; "Lizzie," 1020, C. J. Chenney, Poland, to Geo. McDonald, Gray; "Althea," 689 and "Sue," 1066, E. F. Briggs, Auburn, to M. A. Leavitt, Garland. All necessary blanks furnished on application.

March 13. N. R. PIKE, *Sec'y.*

—Mr. S. E. Abbott, Maine State College '84, of Dexter, has obtained a diploma with high honors from the Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, and is now in St. Paul, visiting Mr. R. C. Patterson, a Dexter young man who was a classmate of Mr. Abbott's at the State College, and who now occupies a responsible position as a civil engineer on the St. Paul & Manitoba Railway, with headquarters at St. Paul.

From Lieut. John Osborn of the Jirm of Evans, Webster & Co., Boston.

"Two bottles of Adamson's Botanic Balsam effected a cure in my family that four skilful physians failed to do."

Sold by druggists and dealers at 25 cents.

The Carrabasset Land and Lumber Co., Wm. Davidson, local agent, are employing 14 men, 6 horses and 1 pair of oxen, drawing lumber to the site of the steam mill to be built the coming spring in Jerusalem township, six miles from Kingfield, the terminus of the Franklin and Megantic R. R. One stick of spruce is reported 60 feet in length, 34½ feet at the stump and one foot at the top.

Of course, Hon. T. R. Simonton, whose excellent speech on the Fortifiser Station bill, we published last week, belongs in *Canada*, and not in Calais, as we had it. This mistake slipped over Mr. Simonton's sharp eye.

City Affairs.

The new city government of Augusta was inaugurated Monday. The common council organized with the choice of Wilson B. Leighton for president, and P. A. D'Creeny, clerk. Both branches met in convention for the purpose of qualifying the Mayor-elect, and electing city officers. Hon. Geo. E. Weeks was duly qualified Mayor, and proceeded to give his inaugural address, which is a well written and straightforward business document. We give an abstract of it:

He said that all bitter feelings engendered by party strife should die away on the going down of the sun on election night. They certainly should never be allowed to enter the councils of these coordinate bodies, where the business of the city should be transacted on purely business principles, with a liberality that does not merge into extravagance, and with a watchful economy, such as we would exercise in our own personal affairs. The city offices should be filled by persons "worthy and well qualified" men of character for honesty and known business habits.

The financial condition of the city, briefly stated, is as follows:

LIABILITIES.

City bonds,	$290,000 00
Trust funds,	26,500 00
Temporary loans,	15,000 00
Interest past due, and due suburban school districts, about	2,500 00
	$344,000 00

No estimate is made of miscellaneous outstanding bills on account of the support of poor, fire department, etc., which, from the nature of the case, will always remain over from year to year.

RESOURCES.

The resources of the city, consisting of cash in the treasury, uncollected taxes, less than $500, uncollected taxes, about $19,251, and notes, $4,000, due from other cities and towns for the support of poor, and other items amount to about, $23,000 00

While due attention should be given to the reasonable expenditures of highways, the appropriation is recommended for continuing the system of sewerage. The present appropriation and tax law are calculated to aid the police in its enforcement, making the "dumps" and other paraphernalia used in the illegal sale of liquor against the remainder in the courts of justice. But however favorable may be circumstances, efforts and influences are more powerful than legal enactments in the suppression of this beastly traffic, a sentiment behind the officers to ensure a rigid enforcement of the law.

The Legislature has been called out 16 times, and there have been, in addition, seven fires that could have easily been extinguished without help from the department. The entire loss for the past year is about $27,000, insured for $23,000. The schools have had a year of prosperity. There has been an increase in the number of scholars in the high school. At the city farm the past year, 56 persons have been cared for; four have died, and the number now in the poor house is 18, costing, as is found from the overseers' report, to whom the poor are let out, about $1186.45. Assistance has been rendered persons in distress outside of the city limits, to the amount of the city of $7756.41. In addition to this it has cost the city to support their poor in the insane hospital, $682 72, and to support the state paupers, $1,000; incidental repairs and furnishing at the alms house, $703.20 The past year four new tenements for tools in the department, estimated to amount to about $800. The fire department have, during the year, been called to many in destitute circumstances.

By act of the legislature, one overseer must be elected by the council, who shall hold his office for one year; and, in reality, one assessor is to be chosen each year, as one assessor of the city has been granted to fund the bonds of the city building due in 1886, and one to fill the duties of the municipal judge and the city marshal. The Edwards Mfg. Co., the present owners of the old waterpower, have built their machine facilities, and devising liberal things for the future. They gave employment to about 300 hands and 7000 spindles, and have now the running capacity of 10,000 spindles, and the present owners intend to further increase to 60,000 spindles, by the addition of a new building, and will do the work in their own machine shops. They intend, the coming season, to further increase to 80,000 spindles, by the addition of a new mill, and will be completed about the first of August. The company intend to erect a number of tenements for the use of its operatives. The address closes with a hopeful view of the future. Many persons have been out of employment; general order and good health have prevailed; we have been mercifully favored with abundant crops and the dread of wasting disease; no disastrous wreck of business prosperity has overwhelmed us; and we are sustained that confidence in each other, which is so necessary to success; and we continue a growing city.

Following the delivery of the Mayor's address, the city officers were elected with the following result:

City Marshal—Henry T. Morse.
City Clerk—H. F. Blanchard.
City Physician—Albert Nason Bellatt.
Street Commissioner, Western District—C. H. Bisbee.
Eastern District—Amos H. Church.
Superintendent of Schools—W. P. Young.
Superintendent of Streets—Geo. C. Flagg.
Assistant Engineer—J. O. Weston.
Auditor—C. E. Nash.
City Solicitor—W. S. Choate.
Overseers of the Poor—W. B. Small.
Overseers of the Poor—H. W. True for three years, Thos. Fuller for two years, John E. Warren for one year.
Assessors—W. H. Libby for three years, Asa D. Leighton for two years, Charles H. Wall for one year.
City Engineer—J. W. Patterson.
Treasurer and Collector—Guy Turner.
Driver of the City Team for the East side—Levi Bean.
Driver of the City Team, West side—A. McCausland.
Engineer of the steamer Atlantic—J. H. Chandler.
Fireman, steamer Atlantic—Wm. Whitney.
Engineer of the steamer Cushnoc—Frank I. Clark.
Fireman, steamer Cushnoc—Geo. H. Clark.
Keeper of the City Clock—S. H. Russell.
Bell Ringer—Baker Weston.

The following persons were elected members of the police force for the ensuing year:

Regular, Charles E. Grover, Henry M. Breen, Warren Brann, Wm. H. Hall, Wm. Whitney, Jr., Moses Joseph Wedge, William H. Allen, Wm. Whitney, Sr., Charles Hamlin, Turner M. Jewett, Lewis Gurney, Jr., J. W. Harlow, Alex Haly, F. A. Bean, F. W. Spear, James McKenney, J. M. Libby.

Reported for the Maine Farmer.

Penobscot Farmers' Club.

The Penobscot Farmers' Club met at Liberty Hall, East Eddington, on Wednesday, 4th inst. Meeting called to order by President A. G. Kent. Although the day was unfavorable, there was a large number of the farmers and their wives present. The question, Can beef, mutton and dairy products be produced at a profit in Penobscot county?

Elijah Combs, Esq., opened the discussion. This question is one of great importance to every farmer in the land which will pay the best, beef, mutton or dairying. I think it is a hard case for a farmer to take a pair of steers, grow and fatten up to oxen, for beef, if he does not get anything from them in work, and make it pay. As to mutton, I have sometimes taken some of my neighbors' sheep to keep until fall, and giving them good feed, by February they would become good mutton; then by marketing them myself I could make it pay. As to dairying, I have tried it, and have thought it paid when I could get twenty cents a pound for butter in the month of June. For a few years past I have done but little dairying, from fifty cents to one dollar per pound, as a result of a brief advertising campaign.

—Dr. George W. Martin, the city physician, in his annual report, says that he has during the year made 65 visits to the alms house, 137 visits to patients at their homes who are under the care of the city, and besides this has put up 81 office prescriptions. Four deaths have occurred in the alms house, one from old age, and three from diseases of the brain and spinal cord of long standing. The past season in Augusta has been one of unus

Kennebec County News.

Hon. T. B. Reed is selected as orator for next commencement at Colby, and Frances L. Mace of Bangor, as poet.

The friends of the venerable Friend Decker, Eli Jones, recently celebrated the anniversary of his birthday, at his home in China.

The two year old daughter of a Mr. Mason of Gardiner, fell into a dish of hot water Saturday, scalding her left side and arm. She was badly burned, but will recover.

The spring weather will give an impetus to business in the Soldiers' Home, as there are many of them turning their faces southward. The grand "hygeria" will soon commence.

On Friday last, Frank Jenkins, a Richmond man employed in the Gardiner shoe factory, got his hand caught in a moulding machine. The middle finger was broken, crushed, and the other fingers were bruised or less injured.

The Gardiner *Reporter* says: "The News is report a greater number of cases of measles in this vicinity than has occurred at this season of the year for years. One physician has twenty-five patients within a circle of two miles."

Col. Andrew J. Smith, treasurer of the Soldiers' National Home, Togus, has been elected Governor of the Leavenworth, Kansas, branch of soldiers' homes. He has succeeded at Togus by Harry A. Nash.

The petitions are in circulation in Gardiner for the appointment of a new Police Court in place of Judge Farrington's term expiring in July. S. C. Whitmore, Esq., and Hon. M. Larrabee are the candidates. Judge Farrington declining to serve longer.

Ex-Mayor Bodwell of Hallowell, turns his library over to the Burial Ground Association, with the suggestion that the income derived from the sale of lots be devoted to the purchase of a hearse for the cemetery. Mr. Bodwell has like disposition of his salary two years ago.

The Waterville market. Beef brings 8@ 9c; mutton and lambs 9c; fowls 16@17c; ducks 17@18; round hog 7½; butter 20; cheese 14; eggs 30; pea beans $2 00; potatoes same price; apples $1.75 per bushel; potatoes 50c per bush; squash 1c; cabbage 1c; turnips 1c; turkeys are 8@10; hay $12.

The dull times have not shut out business from Gardiner altogether. Joseph Shaw has recently received a 83,300 order for Bangor milimen for board circulars. The circulars are fitted with standard champion dogs, with Whitney's improved feed and friction run back. He has just completed an improved clapboard gage for a Belfast man, and is now in the Waterville Water Company organ-set week, and elected I. S. Abbott, J. H. Reed, E. F. Webb, Nathaniel Meader, W. Philbrick, directors. R. S. Abbott was elected President; J. H. Philbrick, treasurer, and Appleton Webb, Clerk. The work will readily be raised. The committee will push the matter vigorously, and is needed to have water in town during the summer.

The Freshman Class of Colby have voted all their class officers. They choose: President, Charles H. Wood; President, H. H. Matthews; Secretary and treasurer, W. M. Cole; Orator, J. A. Greer; Poet, A. B. Lorimer; Prophet, Miss Schilling; Historian, Chas. H. Purington; Toastmaster, W. D. Stewart; Executive committee, Gibbs, Goodwin, Goodsle; Committee on Odes, Farr, Hall, Merrill, Greer.

The contract between the city of Gardiner and the Water Company to furnish city water and hydrants, was signed last week by a committee of the city government and the proprietors of the company. The contract the city takes fifty hydrants, for which it pays $2,500. The water for furnished to the city for all school houses, public buildings and for fighting purposes. Weston Lewis, Esq., of Boston, Friday, to see about the rights for the water works.

Items and Incidents.

"One-eyed steak" is the latest order for beefsteak.

General Grace of Rhode Island, says: "I don't keep Hunt's Remedy in my house, it rents headache and Kidney troubles." I depart from our usual practice and recommend Hunt's Remedy as a sure cure for kidney diseases.—*Medical Gazette.*

The Washington obelisk will not long retain the distinction of being the highest structure in the world. An iron tower is to be built at Paris to be erected on the grounds of the French exhibition in 1889.

"Seven Doses, One Dollar." is true only of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and it is an unanswerable argument as to strength and economy. Mr. Larrabee are the candidates. Judge Farrington declining to serve longer.

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Some men have been founded in the United States, and 171 colleges for men were opened to women.

"IF SHE DIDN'T MARRY HIM. "Yes, I was seriously smitten with my husband," said, "but I believe I should have managed it all the girls hadn't made him, and said he'd be as bald as a billiard ball in a year." Young men, warning, and use Parker's Hair Balsam. Cleanses the scalp, restores color, prevents baldness.

There are over thirty Mormon churches in Colorado. In Idaho there are over a dozen in Arizona about seventy.

GAMMIES READY TO STRIKE. Every year is constantly in danger from impure and unripe fruits, and consequently from various diseases, cramps, cholera morbus, coughs and colds, indigestion and fevers. In such cases, a bottle of Ayer's Pectoral kept in the house renders it necessary to call a physician. Nothing is so good for children.

Another thing in which two heads are better than a barrel.

THE CREAMERIES. W. Russell, Augusta, O., manager of eight butter and cheese factories belonging to Frank Hurd, of Toledo, and Hurd & Co., of Toledo, Ohio, and Chicago Butter Color is the best in the market.

Mr. Jack Hussey, the brave employee of the Gardiner Gas Works, who in the course of years has saved nearly two dozen people from drowning, is to receive from him a gold watch, suitably inscribed.

Dr. Miles' Nervine and Pain Pills have been made in winter, when illness of the cold, he has plunged into water to save life.

Forces from ITALY. Rev. W. C. Van Meter, superintendent of the Italian Bible and Sunday School Mission at Rome, Italy, is under date Sept. 1, 1884: "The Italian Penny Paper, called *Lega del Bio,*" or of God. We use it for every week in Italy; it is indispensable in our medical training. I knew it was good before, now, I cannot find words to express the praise of its excellence." Invaluable to mapie sugar crop no longer depended on a supply of maple sap. So long as oranges in molasses hogsheads hold out the sugar refining process will go on.

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have often alluded to the "Family Magazine," published by Cassell & Co., 739 and 741 Broadway, New York, as a magnificent magazine, and almost invaluable in every family. It has descriptions of how to make useful articles that are demanded by household.

ANTI PUMH'S EXTRACT *"Aqua di Dio."* Best of God. We use it for every ache and pain; it is the indispensable medicine of this nation. I knew it was good before, now, I cannot find words to express the praise of its excellence." Invaluable for Burns, Bruises, Catarrh, Neuralgia, etc.

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Items of Maine News.

The net debt of Lewiston, $640,378 47.

Parsonsfield will celebrate its centennial anniversary August 29.

Six Aroostook convicts have recently been taken to the State Prison, to serve out their term of service.

The Grand Commandery of the United Order of the Golden Cross will hold its annual session in Biddeford, April 7th.

Carrie Vose of Thomaston, aged 19, died last week from taking poison, "Hough on Rats." It is the old story of unrequited affection and betrayal.

Mr. Enoch Coffin of Thorndike, died recently of a malignant sore upon the foot, caused, it is said, by a freeze received nearly forty years ago.

Rangely has quite a musical prodigy, little Maud Lowell, only six years of age, who can hardly reach the keys, yet she can sing and play very prettily indeed.

In Portland, on Wednesday, Frank Williams, a stevedore, fell into a hold and sustained probably fatal injuries. The injured man is between 60 and 70 years of age.

Postmaster W. B. Rich of Camden, has resigned, giving the reason that the office should be filled by some one in accord with the administration.

Nine whales have been killed between Monhegan and Squirrel Island within three weeks. Each yields forty or fifty barrels of oil, while the carcasses are used for fertilizing material.

T. D. Voss, a photographer, died very suddenly at Canton, Sunday. He had labored under great mental depression lately and circumstances indicate that he committed suicide by taking poison.

Mr. Lord, brakeman on the night freight train on the Eastern railroad, was struck by an overhanging bridge Thursday morning. On arriving at Boston he was taken to the Massachusetts General Hospital, where he died.

Indictments were found in the Supreme Judicial Court in Knox county, last week, as follows: Wm. Sholes and Seth Sholes of Vinalhaven for illegal voting; E. Strout of Harrington, and Edward Gibbon of Mt. Desert, for larceny.

In the Superior court in Boston, Monday, Alfred H. Oliver who some time since pleaded guilty to embezzlement of $12,000 from the Eastern Railroad Company, was sentenced to the reformatory prison at Concord for three years.

A society for the prevention of cruelty to animals is needed in Richmond. A great many old horses that ought to be quietly put out of their misery, are half fed by their heartless owners, and compelled to drag out a wretched existence in harness.

Hon. John Lynch of Washington, member of Congress from the 1st district of Maine from 1863 to 1871, was married Thursday, to Anne B. Weston, eldest daughter of the late Hon. Samuel E. Spring, at the Spring residence in Portland.

Work is well advanced on the 1700 ton ship being built at the Skolfield yard, Brunswick. She is all ceiled up and the painters have commenced on the cabin work. The owners are Master Geo. Skolfield and P. C. Merryman of Brunswick, and outside parties.

Twenty-three lumbermen on the Big Machias river, were poisoned recently by drinking strychnine, powdered glass and arsenic, mixed with their morning coffee. The quantity of poison taken by each man was not sufficient to produce death, but all were dangerously sick for a week or more.

The Dirigo Slate Quarry at Monson has started up again. There are rumors afloat that the Eastern and Pine Tree are to be worked this season. The mill was a light fire at the Oakland, last week, burning the roof of one of the store houses. Over 20,000 squares of slate are stored in Monson now.

Mr. James Fish of Somerville, 65 years old, met with a painful accident last week, at the planing mill of Mr Stearns in Cooper's Mills. His left hand came in contact with the knife in the planer, severely mangling his hand, wrist and arm half way to the elbow, so that the hand had to be amputated.

Patents issued to Maine inventors under date of March 10, furnished the Farmer by Winfield S. Choate, solicitor of American and foreign patents and counsel in patent cases, 162 Water street, Augusta. Moses Chandler, East Corinth, "wheel harrow;" label, A. M. Robinson, Jr., Bangor, "balsam of winter-green."

The gallows which is to be used at Thomaston prison month is now being repaired at the shop of George F. Ayer & Co. in Rockland, by J. B. Waterhouse, who built it ten years ago. Wagner and Gordon were hung on them. The trap and hanging beam have hung six men; the two pirates, who were hung at Auburn, the negro Harris, Spencer, Wagner and Gordon. Many persons have visited the shop to view the ghastly timbers.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Bodwell Granite Co., in Rockland, the following were elected directors for the ensuing year: J. R. Bodwell, Moses Webster, E. F. Walker, Francis Cobb and Geo. M. Brainerd. At a meeting of the Directors on the 5th inst. J. R. Bodwell was chosen President, Moses Webster, Vice President, Francis Cobb, Treasurer, and E. F. Lawry, Secretary.

The skilful operation of removing the knee pan was performed upon Joseph T. Green of Bath, last week. In November last Mr. Green dropped a penknife which inflicted a wound just above the knee and blood poisoning ensued, from which he has since suffered, and to save the limb this operation was resorted to. It is said that only eleven cases of this kind occurred during the war.

The wife of Ambrose Cargill of Liberty, committed suicide on Wednesday morning by cutting her throat. Mr. Cargill went to the barn to milk the cow, leaving his wife in bed. Before Mr. Cargill finished milking, his daughter ran out to the barn saying her mother was dead. Mr. Cargill returned to the house to find his wife in the sitting room dead, having cut her throat with a razor. Mrs. Cargill was about fifty five years of age. No reason for the cause.

The death of Mrs. Joseph McCann in Saccarappa, Friday evening, was marked by an event of singular interest. Mrs. McCann had been ill for some time and on Friday, knowing that many of relatives who clustered about her bed and the tears of her little children, she said, "As you are feeling very badly, I will sing to you." And the aging woman sang. It was the possessor of a remarkably fine voice, sang at first a piece familiar to the children as "one of mamma's songs," then sang a hymn for the older ones, and finally sang two stanzas of "Asleep in Jesus." At the conclusion of the singing she remarked, "Now I will go to sleep," and quietly fell into the sleep which knows no waking in this world.

Items of General News.

Protestant Chinese Sunday Schools are flourishing in New York.

The frost in Indiana and Illinois, it is said, has seriously damaged wheat and fruits.

Excessive cigarette smoking caused the death of a son of Prof. James in Washington, Friday.

Attorney General George Gray of Wilmington, Del., has been nominated Senator as successor of Mr. Bayard.

Ex-Conductor Joseph Wilbur of West Springfield has sued the Boston & Albany Railroad Co., for $25,000 damages for injuries received by falling between cars.

The Northwestern Indians are dying in large numbers from a singular disease, the first symptoms of which are stiffening of the knees and all the joints, after which death soon follows.

At San Sabra, Texas, the other day, a couple were married on the street, sitting in a buggy, the bridegroom armed with a rifle and the bride with a revolver. They feared the bride's relatives.

A heavy rain caused a postponement of the German celebration at the New Orleans exposition, on Sunday. Jeff Davis has been requested to deliver an address April 15, Mexican veterans' day.

A despatch received at Atchison, Kan., recounts the killing of one Clark, a horse thief, and the fatal shooting of Frank Harrington, the town marshal, at Jewell City, 200 miles west of there, on Saturday.

Wyoming Territory set the fashion of allowing women to vote. Utah followed suit and Washington Territory and now both branches of the Dakota legislature have passed a woman suffrage bill.

The armless Massachusetts hero, Sergeant Thomas Plunkett, color bearer of the 21st Regiment, left an estate of $30 000. His will is clearly signed with his peculiar signature, by a pen held between his teeth.

Reports from the principal wheat growing counties of Virginia show that the crop, which was comparatively small, has to a large extent, been frozen out of the ground and greatly damaged.

The eclipse of Monday, of course attracted the attention of scientific men throughout the country. At St. Paul Univerity, during the period of the greatest observation, the sun appeared a little enlarged.

The Canadian government is considering a scheme to fit out a number of armed schooners to watch the fishing grounds of the Maritime Provinces and prevent American fishermen from taking fish in Canadian waters.

The city council of Worcester, Mass., have formally accepted a gift of $10,000 from Hon. George Bancroft, the historian, establishing a scholarship as a memorial of his father and mother, Rev. Daron and Lucretia Bancroft.

Samuel J. Tilden's resignation of the directorship of three stock companies in New York, in which he is a heavy owner, has caused some talk among financiers, and indicates that he is to retire from active life.

At about 11.30 Thursday morning, fire broke out in St. Dominick's Catholic Church, one of the largest and finest churches in Washington, and in short time the entire interior of the church was in flames.

The striking Pennsylvania coal miners are much encouraged by reports that of 138 mines, 100 have closed because of the strike; seventeen are working at the price demanded by the strikers, and six are in operation at a reduction.

Mrs. "Dr." Emma B. Hudson, who succeeded the late Medical Insurance Commissioner Tarbox of Massachusetts, and other Boston people by confidence games, was arrested in New York, Friday, for similar practices there.

A boiler explosion occurred at Lawrence & Brown's colliery at Mahoney Plane, Pa., Wednesday forenoon by which Amos Grider, a German, was killed, a boy named Smith terribly scalded and another man named Crawford seriously injured.

A villain went to the foot of the narrow, steep stair case, the only one in the building, in a Philadelphia school house, Thursday, and shouted "fire." The three-hundred children rushed down stairs without serious accidents, while the principal of the school fainted.

In the House of Commons, Friday, Gladstone announced an agreement had been arrived at between Russia and England, by the terms of which neither Russian nor Afghan forces would advance any further on either side of the frontier. But there have been several disturbances since.

It was snowing heavily one day last week at Midland Park, N. J., when at 7 o'clock in the morning the sun burst forth, and as perfect a rainbow was seen as ever followed a summer shower. Its colors, as they appeared through the falling snowflakes, made a picture of rare beauty.

Wednesday night, a tornado swept through the vicinity of Gainesville, Texas. It was a mile wide. The largest hail fell ever seen there, and trees were torn up by the roots in many places, filling the public roads with all kinds of timber. Much damage was done to property, and it is rumored that some lives were lost.

Annie McCluskey, in New York city, on Friday morning, while suffering from delirium tremens, sprang the two-year-old child Annie, from a third story window to the street, fracturing its skull and causing other injuries resulting in its death. She was preparing to throw her four-year-old child also, when she was restrained and locked up.

Freddie Bailey, 16 years old, and Willie Weaver, 15 years old, ran away from their homes at Noank, Ct., on the 7th inst. Freddie took $160 belonging to his father. They went to New York, and fitted themselves out in clothing bought in Canton. The police of that city were notified, and found them purchasing tickets for Texas. They were arrested.

In Genoa, Neb., about 1 o'clock Sunday morning, eighty masked men went to the house where Thos. Jones and Mrs. Taylor lived near Spring Ranche, Cheyenne county, and gave to the judge a few rods away and hung them therefrom. They were supposed to have been implicated in recent robberies in that vicinity and in the murder of Kinkaid a month ago.

An immense sensation has been caused in Paris, by the stand which the authorities have taken toward the Fenian agitators. Leading Fenians have been arrested, and others against whom warrants are already made are apparently only a beginning of what is contemplated on the part of the authorities. Warrants for the expulsion of other Fenian leaders have been issued, and further arrests are expected.

It has just been brought to public notice that the California legislature passed an amendment to the civil code which, it is claimed, is in the interest of Senator Sharon and Mrs. Sharon divorce suit. It provides that an appeal may be taken from an order heretofore or hereafter made, before and after a final judgment, involving the payment of money which affects a substantial right. It thus enables resistance to the payment of alimony.

Hundreds of the inhabitants of the southwestern counties of Virginia are emigrating to the western States. The country they leave consists of blue grass grazing lands, and is fertile; but owing to the want of railroad communication and last year's drought, the movement approaches an exodus. Fifty persons from one point and twenty from another, boarded the same train on one day last week for the west. The movement has been going on for months.

The city of Panama was attacked at 4 A. M., Monday, by 200 revolutionists commanded by General Aispura. The government is defending the city. Firing is going on incessantly. A later dispatch says: The united forces of Generals Wilches and Aldana, on the 11th and 13th of February, completely defeated the forces of Generals Hernandez and Scamandugo, in Moniquin. The forces of General Wilches united with those of Col. Cayo Garcia, were preparing to descend the Magdalena, embarking at Puerto. The forces of Alcevi and Naponiceno occupied Lorda, with 1000 men, declaring the evolutionists. The death of Generals Vergara and Amador, and the imprisonment of Quadeau and Restrepo Ludio are confirmed. Secretary of State Bayard, at Washington, has sent a telegram to the United States Legion at Gautamala, holding that republic responsible for injury by its authority or with its connivance to citizens in the interest of the United States, or its citizens in Central America.

BILIOUSNESS is very prevalent at this season, the symptoms being bitter taste, breath offensive, tongue coated, sick headache, drowsiness, dizziness, loss of appetite. If this condition is allowed to continue, serious consequences may follow. By promptly taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, a liver may be avoided or premature death prevented. It is a positive cure for biliousness. Sold by all druggists.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla is just what you want for a spring medicine—superior to all others.

Hereford's Acid Phosphate. Well Pleased.

Dr. G. HOBERTS, Winchester, Ill., says: "I have used it with entire satisfaction in cases of debility from age or overwork, and in inebriates and dyspeptics, and am well pleased with its effects."

Do not fail to send for the Illustrated Catalogue of Parker & Wood, Boston, whose advertisement appears in another column. It contains important and useful information about Seeds, Tools and Machines.

No lady need be without Mrs. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, because she is far distant from drug stores. The proprietors send it postage paid by mail from Lynn, Mass., in the form of lozenges or of pills; price, $1 per box, or six for $5. Send for the "Guide to Health" which gives full particulars.

An Interesting Account of the Rise and Progress of a Powerful Enemy.

At no period of life is the system exempt from rheumatic attack. It is a painful, wearing and debilitating disease. It inoculates for labor, consumes the sufferer's time, robs him of his money.

It is mainly a disease of northern climates with their excesses of cold, heat and moisture, and rapid changes of temperature. It sometimes attacks the muscles only. At others the joints. And a still more dangerous form involves the stomach, liver, heart, kidneys and internal organs.

Direct causes of rheumatism are: First, exposure to cold and damp; next, after violent exercise, in moist cool places—a shade, a damp room; drenching wettings, insufficient clothing, sitting in drafts, working in sunless places, living in malarial regions.

Second, weakened health from over-exertion; poor blood from insufficient food.

Third, too free use of improper food and stimulants.

Fourth, hereditary tendencies, and some kinds of previous or existing diseases.

Excess or improper food begets acid dyspepsia, a stomach disease. This acid is absorbed into the blood and finally deposited in the line of muscles and about joints. Uterine disease, the early menstruation, in females, tend to acid, and consequently, rheumatic conditions. Stimulants, hot, rich foods, malarial poisons, congest the liver, alter the blood, and end in rheumatism.

Muscular rheumatism may attack any muscle or group of muscles. In the back, it is lumbago. In the chest, it is intercostal neuralgia. In general, the part of the body attacked gives it a name. It may come suddenly, or may grow gradually and become fixed. Its symptoms are intense pain and disinclination to use the muscles affected.

Acute inflammation of the joints is another form of rheumatism. Its symptoms are headache, chilliness, high pulse, feverishness, for hours in advance. Then the joints, or other joint, suddenly becomes red, swollen and terribly painful. Another joint is attacked, and still another, till few escape.

Chronic rheumatism is the result of postponed or improper treatment of an acute attack. The general health may be good. The joints are enlarged, stiff and painful. It is a stubborn form. Without proper treatment, the bones become involved, the stiffness increases, and permanent disability ensues. Hard nodules forming in the joints after a time.

Rheumatic gout is an insidious form of rheumatism. At first a joint, say of toe or finger, becomes sore and stiffens; a muscle aches; a sore spot comes in the flesh. Neuralgic twitches are felt in head, back or legs. The sufferer feels old, requires a shaking down rest, feels well one day but not the next, puffs and wheezes when walking, fills about the throat, perhaps coughs a little, lacks appetite and does not digest well, has frequent bilious spells, pain in stomach, palpitation, rushes of blood to head, fears apoplexy. The joints enlarge, chalk stones form. Then may come a sudden grand attack on one finger with quick movement to others; sometimes to the heart, when it becomes dangerous. Its leading cause is the thickening of tissues and the failure to eliminate waste, which come with advancing years and disinclination to exercise.

It is wonderful how easy rheumatism begins, how tenacious its grip, how insidiously it grows in the system, till one is startled by its appear nce in acute or chronic form! Then the long battle of life with conditions leading to it can be changed. Permanent distortion of body cannot be removed, but its pain and inconvenience can be. The disease seeks certain tissues for entire change of shape. Athlophoros is the supreme remedy. It is destructive of rheumatic conditions in the system. Nature works the cure.

Athlophoros has been universally successful in curing rheumatism and neuralgia. Testimonials of its wonderful efficacy come from all parts of the country.

An Important Food Reform.

PRODUCTION OF CHEMICALLY PURE CREAM OF TARTAR—TOTAL ELIMINATION OF ALL IMPURITIES—NEW PROCESS—ECONOMIES IN REFINING—A LONG STRIDE TOWARD PURE FOOD.

[New York Tribune.]

Discoveries of much importance on account of their relation to their bearing upon more wholesome food supply have frequently upon the public health, have been recently made in the process of refining cream of tartar, or argol, or tartar, as it is well known, is a bitartrate of potassa purified from the crude tartar, or argol, which collects in a crystalline deposit upon the interior surfaces of wine casks during the fermentation of the wine. This tartar, in its crude state, contains lime and other impurities, which no process of refining known prior to that here described was able to entirely remove. It has been possible, it is true, to neutralize the lime to some extent by the aid of chemicals, and this method was resorted to in order to procure cream of tartar in small quantities for pharmaceutical purposes; but it was open to serious objection in view of the fact that the chemicals employed for this purpose were not always washed out, but remained in quantities that were uncertain and prejudicial to its quality. The unsatisfactoriness of thus removing the lime has, accordingly, caused cream of tartar to be classed and sold as pure when it did not contain more than five per cent. of this impurity. The major part, however, of that used in commerce, or for culinary purposes, contains the tartrate of lime to an extent much greater than five per cent., not infrequently being found, upon analysis, debased to a degree equaling one-fourth or more of its entire weight.

The important subject of food adulteration made to the New York State Board of health, by Professors Chandler and Love, it is stated that of 27 samples of cream of tartar bought in Canada, 24 were impure, 16 were adulterated with various substances from 3 to 93 per cent., while of the remainder all contained tartrate of lime, some as high as 10.59 per cent.

The serious character of this adulteration is more readily appreciated when it is recollected how largely cream of tartar enters into the preparation of the food of every family. In connection with soda in baking powder, it is the chief agent now employed for raising and making light and digestible all our biscuit, cake and other pastry, and is besides, in many communities, superseding the old-fashioned yeast for all leavening purposes. It is also found useful to some extent in almost every meal of which we eat. The amount of cream of tartar used in this country in a year in baking powder and other articles is enormous, and from lime or other impurity, must not only contain more strength or leavening power and produce better food, and therefore be more economical for use, but what is more important, possess qualities of superior wholesomeness.

Chemists and physicians have looked upon the experiments with much interest, and regard their success as a matter of much importance.

The Kennebec Towage Co. held their annual meeting March 9th, and elected the following officers: Wm. Perkins, Clerk and Treasurer; Abraham Rich, Jr. & Jackson, C. Le B. Goodes, Ammi Davenport, J. B. Dingley, Directors; A. Rich, President; Wm. Perkins, Agent.

The Markets.

Brighton Cattle Market.

BOSTON, TUESDAY, Mar. 17, 1885.

Amount of stock at market: Cattle, 637; sheep and lambs, 6720; swine 1805; Horses 170, number of Western Cattle 637.

Prices of beef cattle per 100lbs., live weight: Extra quality, 6 37½ @ 7 00; first $5 37½ @ 6 25; second, $4 50 @ 5 25; third, $3 75 @ 4 37½; poorest grades of coarse oxen, bulls, etc., $3 00 @ 3 62½.

Brighton Hides, heavy—7c per lb.

Brighton Tallow—5c per lb.

Country Hides—Light ones 6@6½c.

Country Tallow—3@3½c per lb.

Calf Skins—10@11c per lb.

Sheared Sheep Skins—00@00c.

Sheep and lamb skins—75@$1 25 each.

SALES OF CATTLE.

By Number	Fr, per 100 lbs. live wt.	Live wt.	Average weight
A. N. Monroe	18	6 10	"
do	16	6 05	" 1091
do	15	6 25	" 1349
do	16	6 20	" 1336
do	15	6 05	" 1359
do	20	6 00	" 1266
Farrell & McFlynn	5	5 75	" 1135
do	8	5 85	" 1220
do	3	6 00	" 1150
do	14	6 00	" 1300
E. H. Eames,	4	5 75	" 1145
do	7	5 70	" 1165
do	7	5 65	" 1175

The supply of Cattle from the West has been light the past week, and the trade for butchers' Cattle opened dull. Western Cattle have been costing 5c per lb. at the West, but the cover shows no improvement, prices being unchanged from those noted one week since. A part of the Cattle in market were consigned to the English markets. most of the best cattle being intended for that trade. Prices for butchers' Cattle ranged from 5¾ to 6¼c per lb. live weight.

SHEEP AND LAMBS. Those from the West are costing full as high as they have been costing for several weeks past; nearly all were owned by butchers. There have been quite large supplies of dressed Mutton brought into market for several weeks past, much of it of a nice grade.

SWINE. The supply of Western Fat Hogs brought into market has been the lightest of that of any one week for a long time, the supplies of late having been largor than the demands required. Prices remain unchanged, Hogs costing 4¾@5¼c per lb., live weight, landed at the yards.

Boston Market.

BOSTON, MASS., TUESDAY MARCH 17.

FLOUR. The market is quiet and prices are weak, and concessions have to be accepted to move large lots. We quote Western superfine at $2 85@3 15, common extras at $3 20@3 75, medium extras at $4 @4 25, Minnesota bakers' at $4 10@4 65 per bbl. New York rollers are selling at $4 50 @4 65 and Michigan at $4 50@4 75 per bbl. Michigan stone ground at $4 25@4 35, and Ohio, Indiana, St. Louis and Illinois straights are selling at $4 50@5 per bbl. In Patent Flour the sales have been at $5 10@5 85 for spring wheat, and $6@$7 50 per bbl for winter. Corn Meal is firm at $2 45 per bbl. Rye Flour is selling at $3 75@4 per bbl. Oatmeal sells fairly at $4 50 for rolled and $5 50 for cut.

GRAIN. Corn is in moderate demand and prices are steady at 55½c for steamer yellow, 54½c for steamer mixed, 54½c for No 2 do, closed inactive at 55½c for No 2 yellow, leading to it can be changed. Permanent distortion of body cannot be removed, but its pain and inconvenience can be. The disease seeks certain tissues for entire change of shape. Athlophoros is the supreme remedy. It is destructive of rheumatic conditions in the system. Nature works the cure.

Athlophoros has been universally successful in curing rheumatism and neuralgia. Testimonials of its wonderful efficacy come from all parts of the country.

An Important Food Reform.

PRODUCTION OF CHEMICALLY PURE CREAM OF TARTAR—TOTAL ELIMINATION OF ALL IMPURITIES—NEW PROCESS—ECONOMIES IN REFINING—A LONG STRIDE TOWARD PURE FOOD.

[New York Tribune.]

Discoveries of much importance on account of their relation to their bearing upon more wholesome food supply have frequently upon the public health, have been recently made in the process of refining cream of tartar, or argol, or tartar, as it well known, is a bitartrate of potassa purified from the crude tartar, or argol, which collects in a crystalline deposit upon the interior surfaces of wine casks during the fermentation of the wine. This tartar, in its crude state, contains lime and other impurities, which no process of refining known prior to that here described was able to entirely remove. It has been possible, it is true, to neutralize the lime to some extent by the aid of chemicals, and this method was resorted to in order to procure cream of tartar in small quantities for pharmaceutical purposes; but it was open to

Poetry.

Always a River to Cross.

There's always a river to cross;
Always an effort to make
If there's anything good to win,
Any prize going to take;
Yonder's the fruit we crave,
Yonder the charming scene;
But deep and wide, with a troubled tide,
Is the river that lies between.

For the treasures of precious worth
We must patiently dig and dive;
For the places we long to fill
We must push and struggle and strive,
And always and everywhere
We'll find, on our onward course,
Thorns for the feet and trials to meet
And a difficult river to cross.

For rougher the way that we take,
The sturdier the heart and the nerve;
The stones in our path we break,
Nor ever from our impulse swerve.
For the glory we hope to win
Our labors we count as loss;
'Tis folly to pause and murmur because
Of the river we have to cross.

So, ready to do and to dare,
Should we in our places stand,
Fulfilling the Master's will,
Fulfilling the soul's demand;
For though as the mountain high
The billows may war and toss,
They'll not overwhelm if the Lord's at the helm
* non the difficult river we cross.

Our Story Teller.

For the Maine Farmer.

SOPHY'S LESSON.

LONDONDERRY.

Sept. 6. The city is built on an oval shaped hill on the west shore of the river Foyle. At the time of the siege it was inclosed by walls about a mile in circumference, which had been constructed long before. At that time there was a wide open space between the walls and the river. It was on these walls that the defenders placed their artillery and fired their guns during the siege, and on the same walls the besiegers threw their shot and shell into the city. Sometimes they fell into an open street doing little damage. Sometimes the shells never exploded, having no powder in them. Others set fire to buildings, or killed soldiers and citizens, not sparing women and children. The history of the siege from day to day, and the heroic endurance of the people, in the midst of famine and suffering is pathetic. From early in the spring of 1689 till August it continued.

We took a long walk on these old historic walls. They are now in the midst of the city, the population having long since outgrown them, so that probably the major part of the buildings are outside. The strong, old gateways still stand. The walls furnish a delightful promenade. The surface is of sufficient width, and is covered with earth trodden hard and smooth by the restless feet of many generations. The road way is protected by parapets and railings.

It is a queer old city. The buildings are partly antique, and partly modern. The old and new are mingled together in most "admired confusion." The streets are crooked, and le d here and there in every direction. The sidewalks in the business sections especially near the wharves. Daily steamers run to and from Glasgow. Tenders take passengers and freight down the river to Lough Foyle, connecting with ocean steamers to and from New York. At the wharves were many vessels, and amongst them one very large one discharging a cargo of Indian corn.

THE CATHEDRAL.

The one I refer to is Episcopal. The Catholics have another more modern. The cathedral is a curiosity. It is a small edifice, with a steeple or tower at one end. The steeple is a square, and has built of blocks of stone of greater size. At the two rear corners are round towers resembling watch towers. The interior is plain, but more pleasing than the exterior. A memorial slab commemorates the siege and successful defence of the city. The inscription bears the names of several lords and army officers, but singularly enough does not even mention that of the Govarnor, Rev. George Walker, who was the leader and life of the defence. The most curious object in the cathedral is the porch,—a pillar about three feet high surmounted by a large shell, being one of those projected into the city by the besiegers in 1689.

In the cemetery which surrounds the cathedral are many ancient tombstones. On a monument of white marble stands a handsome marble monument in memory of those who fell in the siege, many of whose bones are buried in the vaults of the cathedral.

WALKER'S MONUMENT.

In a public place in the city, we noticed a tall shaft of the order of architecture called Doric, erected in memory of Rev. George Walker, the brave governor of the city during the memorable siege. On the sides are appropriate inscriptions, including the names of the apprentices, who were the first to gate and closed them, when the city fathers were on the point of admitting the troops of James II. The monument is 50 or 60 feet in height, and is surmounted by the statue of Walker.

Walker was killed at the battle of the Boyne in 1690, being then Bishop of Derry.

DERBY RACES.

Londonderry has a public race course several miles out of the city towards the North. As we happened to be there when a race was to take place, we drove out in the afternoon to witness it. It was a day of alternate showers and sunshine. To avoid a wetting we went into the cabin of one of the Irish peasantry. We were received with the utmost politeness, and treated with the courtesy we could wish, until the shower was over. It was a turf cottage with thatched roof, and scantily furnished, but the inmates were cheerful and sociable. The room or cottage did not impress us as a very convenient one. The crowd assembled did not much exceed 600. Three horses started in the first race. There appeared to be much betting, but not in large sums. The favorite horse was not the one who won the race. We were not enough captivated with horse racing to remain through the remaining races.

THE MAIDEN CITY.

This is the fond name given by the citizens and adherents of Londonderry, in honor of the brave siege which its garrison so bravely and successfully withstood. History celebrates it as one of the most memorable of successful defences recorded in the annals of war. We found only, perhaps, to the protracted siege of Protestant Rochelle in France, in the time of Cardinal Richelieu, which ended in a compromise.

A Maiden City! Dear to me
Where Foyle his swelling waters
Rolls northward to the main,
Here, queen of Erin's daughters,
Fair Derry fixed her reign.
A holy temple crowns her,
And commerce greased her street,
A rampart wall was round her,
The river at her feet."

Alluding to the foe coming as a wooer to the Ferry Gate to gain entrance, and the achievements of the young oppressions, the poet says:

"She summoned to defend her
Our sires, a beardless band;
They shouted *No Surrender*,
And clenched it in its fists.
Then the foe fled,
They left him 'wix their wits,
The Maidens on her knees,
Should be a maiden still."

WATERSIDE.

Londonderry has a very pretty suburb on the east side of the river, called Waterside. We took a boat and crossed the Foyle to the suburbs. Here we found handsome residences, churches, shops, and manufactories. A long walk by a pleasant road led to the parade ground where the queen's soldiers were having a military parade. We applied to the sentinel for admission to see the manœuvres, but his orders would not allow us to pass in without a permit from some high officer, which it would hardly pay to seek for. We extended our walk a mile or two, and then we crossed to the city by a magnificent iron bridge which forms the fourth, which connects the suburb to the city.

FAREWELL.

And now farewell to Ireland; farewell to Europe; and farewell to the readers who have spent their time in reading these gossipy sketches. What I have written will pass out of the memory of most readers long before the grass and closed them. But myself, I have laid up in my recollections to be recalled and enjoyed from time to time, pictures never to be effaced while life lasts. The scenery of the Scottish Lakes, Stirling Castle and the windings of the Forth, the visit to Ayr and Burns' birthplace, the venerable ruins on the island of Iona, Staffa and Fingal's Cave, Oban, the pass of Glencoe, the voyage on the Caledonian canal, Edinburgh, with all its picturesque beauty, Roslyn chapel, Hawthornden, Abbotsford, Melrose and Dryburgh Abbeys, York Minster, many of the sights we saw in London, the voyage up the Thames to Hampton Court, and the drive through the park, Windsor Castle and its surroundings, Gray's churchyard at Stoke Pogis, Paris and its parks and gardens unsurpassed in loveliness, the drive through the Bois de Boulogne, the trip to Fontainebleau, the excursion on the Seine to Sevres and the porcelain factory, Versailles and its antique collection and Martyrs' Monument, Warwick and its castle, our delightful drives to Stratford and to Kenilworth, our flying trip to Bath, Bristol, Exeter, Salisbury and Southampton, the beautiful Isle of Wight, the quaint old ruins of Carisbrooke Castle, Canterbury Cathedral and its historic reminiscences, Chester, quearest and oddest of all, the salt mine at Northwich, our visit to Wales and the Menai Bridge and Carnarvon Castle, Liverpool, the commercial metropolis, Dublin and Phoenix Park, the Lakes of Killarney and the surrounding scenery, the elegant and prosperous city of Belfast, the grand and wonderful sights of the Giant's Causeway, and Londonderry and its vicinity famous in history and "beautiful for situation," these are some of the scenes which memory has stored up for future enjoyment as opportunity arises.

HOME AGAIN.

Sept. 7. We parted with our genial conductor, who took the boat for Glasgow. A steam tender transported us with many others down the river to Lough Foyle, where we embarked on board the Devonia of the Anchor line. Lough Foyle is rather an arm of the sea than a lake. The landscape on each shore is charming. The hills recede, and the land is one wide stretch of fields of grain and green crops, with grass lands and pastures, intersected by hedges, extending away up the gradual slope of the hills, affording a very extensive and beautiful prospect. Although so far north, it is one of the finest and most fertile parts of Ireland.

AT SEA.

"Rocked in the cradle of the deep,
I lay me down in peace to sleep.
Secure I rest upon the wave,
For Thou, O Lord, hast power to save.
I know Thou wilt not slightly my call,
For Thou dost hood the sparrow's fall;
And calm and peaceful is my sleep,
Rocked in the cradle of the deep."

The weather was rough several days, with heavy winds. Many of the passengers were seasick, and there were some accidents occasioned by sudden lurches of the steamer. One lady broke her arm, and another her leg, by being thrown from steamer chairs, and two gentlemen were slightly hurt.

Sept. 16. We had fair and pleasant weather yesterday and to-day, and most of the passengers enjoyed promenading upon the decks. Some keep their staterooms most of the time. There are nearly 200 cabin passengers aboard, and a still larger number of steerage passengers. About a dozen children apparently have a good time tripping about the steamer. Friday evening the musical passengers gave a concert, and a collection was taken up in behalf of the Scotch Life-saving service. Sabbath day religious services were held, in which several clergymen participated. Rev. Dr. Fairfield preached an excellent sermon from the text, "What is your life?" Life, he said, is first, a school; second, a warfare, and third, a probation. He then proceeded to show how we live a race, how we require to aim high; to aothere consistently to the aim, and to have faith in the help of God to enable us to achieve success. A second sermon this afternoon at times brought tears to many eyes by its illustrations drawn from life. There was a full attendance of the passengers.

Sept. 17. Steamer life is rather monotonous. One might almost say that the main occupations are eating and sleeping. Four meals are served every day, and many passengers partake of each. Others are satisfied with three. By the time the stewards clear the table, sort and count the spoons, and lay them away, it is nearly the hour to spread the table cloths again. There is a long night to sleep, and many sleep much by day, either in their berths or in their steamer chairs.

Our fine weather grew still finer as we approached the land. On Monday we were probably off New England, but at such a distance as to forbid our stepping ashore at pleasure, otherwise the steamer would soon have lost nearly half its passengers. Monday night we had a thunder shower with rain. For several days preceding, the ocean was calm and smooth and the weather warm and sunny. First the pilot came aboard, then the health officer, then the revenue officer.

Sept. 18. At last we landed, had our baggage examined, paid duties on our little purchases and got ready for a journey to our homes. Coming from New York by rail I was forcibly struck with the contrast in the appearance of the landscape here and abroad. When we left Ireland, the Emerald isle justified its name by the freshness and verdure of its appearance; but on this side of the water, fields and pastures were dry and withered, the charm and loveliness of early summer all departed.

In due time we reached home, realizing that, whatever may be the pleasures of travel, there is yet no place like one's own home.

"A home in dear New England,
Around whose hearth-stone glows
What gladsome looks of household love
Meet in the ruddy light!"

H. K. B.

For the Maine Farmer.

Temperance Work.

MR. EDITOR: I am well aware that the people of the State of Maine do not wish to read any long, protracted lecture on temperance in which the writer explains the effect of alcoholic drinks upon the human system, for the very reason that they have heard it explained too many times already, and such a theme would not interest them; therefore, we will try and put before the public something that will interest the people, and which we hope they will consider well in which the writer explains the people of Maine, have been trying hard together with other States of the Union, to have the standard of temperance brought and placed side by side with the best States of the State and of the United States; and we have, in a measure, accomplished our purpose. I think that the people of the State of Maine have every reason to rejoice over the victory that they have won in passing a new and vauuable amendment within the last few years to the Constitution of Maine. It may be that the temperance people of this country have made a mistake; it may be that they have done wrong in some things concerning the government; it may be that they have tried to do things which were not expedient for them to do, yet the day of perfection has not arrived, or organization of perfection, that they should not err and fall in many points. And yet, I hear men say that they will never try to do anything more in the temperance cause, that they have worked for its advancement all their lives, that they had denied themselves and taken up the cross and followed in the rods of the house, one day last fall, where the best they could to work for the right, but now it was all over with; the people would have wrong ones and they must be banished forever from the sight of the people who once upheld them, into everlasting shame and disgrace. Because you have consulted your own sin or wrong self, in that any reason that you should never try and be good again? I hope you will consider this question as you ought; take to yourselves by your own natural lives, compare it with other questions similar, and when it is asked of you to help on the side of temperance, make ready to answer that you will try and help on and keep forward the good cause, (as you know it is) and encourage the people once more and tell them that they shall have your assistance.

There are many institutions through which the cause of temperance is advanced. The Good Templars, for instance, have done as much, if not more, than any other institution in the State of Maine. And there are, also, many other institutions organized for that purpose in which men hold the supreme power, and in many of them, ladies are not permited to enter; and so the ladies got offended and we might say mad, and organized an institution of their own, where men, no matter how honest and good they may appear, can in no wise enter. I honor the ladies for their progress and also their perseverance in their work; and a great portion of our success in the temperance work in this and other States, do we owe to the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, for their valuable assistance and also their great influence. And yet, observing these institutions and many others in this country, who are now doing the best they can in the work, and also, the many lecturers we have had in the field, both male and female, and societies, all other efforts put forth by the temperance people to suppress and put down this awful traffic that is every day corrupting our land; we look to look further than that for help and sustenance; yet, we have to pour our ardent prayers before the great throne of mercy, and ask for help and encouragement in this work in which we have engaged ourselves.

Not long ago, I had occasion to stand beside the form of a young man, only twenty-three years old, who had been placed stand on the cold snow and ice by the roadside. There was a wallet in his pocket with no money in it, and there was also a bottle in his pocket that had had rum in it. A scar was on his forehead, yes, a gash from whence the blood had flown freely, and the cold winter's night had frozen it on his face, showing that the fatal blow had been struck by some unknown hand, while, no doubt, both were under the influence of liquor. But what caused me to shed tears, I owed mother kneeling beside the prostrate form of her only son, with groans of anguish coming from a broken heart that mourned for her son, and no support on earth. O, mothers, have you sons who are taking a glass or letting it alone as they please? O, husbands, are you grieving your wives with the thought that they have a moderate drinker for a husband? O, boys and young men, have you or are you disobeying that mother's will, and has many silver locks went to the grave praying for the reformation of her son? O, you who may chance to read this, may God grant you wisdom in the knowledge of the truth, and may you be among that number whose work shall be called well done.

C. L. SPRAGUE.

A FATEFUL FAMILY. Mrs. Vina Kinne, aged 74, who resided alone at Seekonkville, two miles west of Great Barrington, Vt., has been found dead on the old stock, for day morning, by her son, who lived not far away. The son called at the house, and finding the door fastened, obtained entrance by climbing up a ladder to a chamber window. Mrs. Kinne was the daughter of Peter Burghardt, descended from one of the original settlers of the town. A strange fatality has attended the family. Her brother George, forty years ago this winter, while returning home from a liquor distillery one dark night, fell into a river and was drowned in four inches of water. Another brother was a member of the thirty-seventh Massachusetts Volunteers, who was never heard of after his return to the army from a furlough. Her son Edward, a member of the twenty-eighth Connecticut Regiment, died at Mount City, Ill., while on his return from the army. Her husband, Thomas Kinne and her mother, Mary Burghardt, died suddenly some years ago.

When clothespins are only a cent a dozen there is no excuse for snoring in church.

Young Folks' Column.

For the Young Folks' Column.

DEAR LITTLE FRIENDS:—I spelled out of Entity's words. I think Elisa's riddle must be a splinter; at any rate it is very puzzling. I have one sister; she works on sole work most of the time. I can finish off three and four pairs in one day. I believe there was a girl who knew how to knit a rug; she said if any one wanted to to know she would call them. I have finished one lately, and would like to know how very much. I believe there was also a girl who wanted to know how to knit some pretty edging. I will send her a pattern for knitting lemon seed edging, that I think is very pretty. Cast on 11 stitches. 1st row—Knit 3, over, narrow, over, narrow, over 4 times, narrow, over, narrow. 2d row—Knit 4, purl 1, knit 1, purl 1, knit 4, over, narrow, knit 1, over. 3d row—Knit 3, over, narrow, knit 1, over, narrow, knit 4, over, narrow. 4th row—Knit 11, over, narrow, knit 1. 5th row—Knit 3, over, narrow, knit 3, over, narrow, knit 3, over, narrow, 6th row—Knit 11, over, narrow, knit 1. 7th row—Knit 3, over, narrow, knit 3, over, narrow, knit 3, over, narrow, 8th row—Knit 11, over, narrow, knit 1. 9th row—Knit 3, over, narrow, knit 4, over, narrow, knit 1, over, narrow. 10th row—Knit 11, over, narrow, knit 1. 11th row—Knit 3, over, narrow, knit 5, over, narrow, over, narrow. 12th row—Bind off 3 stitches, knit 7, over, narrow, knit 1. I think you will like this. I see most all like "Old Mother's" letters; I like them very much; I hope she will write again. I think Georgia Phinney's letter was nice and hope she will write again; also, I am glad that Cousin Fan is admitted to the column.

Waterborough. ETHA J. ANDREWS.

For the Young Folks' Column.

Dear young folks who read the Farmer: Perhaps some of you would like to know what it is to live away up near the mountains in Penobscot and Aroostook counties. Well, I live among the hills and shall attend old Katahdin, the highest mountain in Maine; can any of you tell how high it is? Early in the fall and late in spring or winter we have from one to two feet of snow, and it has a hole up its side called the Devil's Chimney; it has never been known of but one man going through it, and it was a case of life or death getting up, for he could not retrace his steps and had to climb and fell, exhausted, at the top. But in clear weather one can see a long distance. And then, Chase mountain is not to be despised; although not so high or so large, as Katahdin, it is more easily reached. There are good farms all around its base, and men, women and children occupying them and ready and willing to put up teams for those wishing to visit the mountains; it is common in summer for visitors to spend a week at a time upon this mountain, having a good time. At one time, a few years back, there was a log house and one young lady, venturing too near the edge of a very steep place, in some way lost her balance and fell headlong, and a young man who lagged behind, seeing the accident, caught the descending (Louisa), and thus, probably, saved her from death; and they were at last married, and let us hope they have lived happy, as now they have sons and daughters growing up around them, and I hope they will grow up good men and women; and with good wishes to you all, I will sign my name, BETTIA S.

For the Young Folks' Column.

MR. EDITOR: I still have my steers that paps gave me; they are most three years old; are in good working condition; I expect to harrow with them next spring. Am working two smaller pairs with mine this deep snow, hauling wood; I have my steers shod with paps behind beside the oxen. I go to school half the time taught by Uncle Luther Pierce of Windsor; (he is supervisor of our town); he would often remind us that he wanted no idlers in his school, and I don't believe school closed it is a perfect bee-hive; all hands at work. I studied reading, spelling, arithmetic, geography and writing. My sister wishes to extend thanks to the officers, for their directions for knit edging; she tries them all. I read the directions while she is learning to knit the different kinds.

JUDIE D. TURNER, nine years old.

Palermo.

For the Young Folks' Column.

DEAR EDITOR: I am a little girl nine years old. I went to school 14 weeks this winter. My teacher's name is Miss Clara Drew; she is a nice teacher; we all like her very much. I study reading, practical arithmetic, geography, spelling, writing. I had to go to school alone, as I have no brothers or sisters. For pets I have a cat and a dog named Bessie, and a bird we call Prim. Mr. Brown has been teaching singing school in our district, and the last night he had a concert and a dance; we had a good time, lots of funny pieces, and very pretty ones, too. My father is a farmer. I shall be glad when the snow is gone and the weather is warm so I can go out and play out doors. It is very lonesome in the house this cold weather as no little girls live very near.

Canaan. LINNIE E. NYE.

For the Young Folks' Column.

DEAR MR. EDITOR: I am a little girl ten years old. I live on a farm in Acworth, took county, four miles from the village of Ashland. I have one little sister; she is four years old. I do not go to school this winter; there is no school here. I have to board at the village when I go; I went eleven weeks last summer. I will tell you about a fox that came within sight or ten rods of the house, one day last fall, where the turkeys were feeding, and he would have had one had father and I not been near and frightened him away. I counted real different ways he could be found he could not have a turkey for his dinner; but he conquered at last, for he came one day this winter and caught one in the yard and carried her off.

NELLIE MOSHER.

Ashland.

For the Young Folks' Column.

MR. EDITOR: I am eleven years old and live in Houlton village. I have a brother seven years old; he is at his grandma's going to school; they each have a pair of oxen named Buck and Bright, and have planned to have a fine time during vacation, trapping and hun ing. I have a pair of gray squirrels in a cage, and have also a rabbit, four white rabbits and two kittens in a cage together; we call them the happy family. Paps has a nice flock of hens, mostly white Leghorns; they are laying now. We have had good skating in the streets and on the sidewalks.

Houlton. CHARLIE S. OSGOOD.

For the Young Folks' Column.

MR. EDITOR: I am a little girl nine years old. We live on a farm in Township No. 8. I want to tell the other girls about my calves. I have two; I call their names Mike, Dan, Daisy, Lizzie and Rose. I wonder if any other little girls call the names their pets? I will now tell you of my brothers and sisters. I have 3 sisters and 4 brothers. I lost a dear sister last February; Mary Jane Chase, she died with that dreadful disease, consumption. She was dearly loved by all that knew her; she had many kind friends in her native village.

Ellsworth. EDITH L. ARCHER.

For the Young Folks' Column.

MR. EDITOR: I am a boy 13 years old. I live with my grandfather and grandmother. My mother died when I was but 4 years old; my father was a soldier in the late civil war. I have one sister; her name is Lena. I have got a pair of steers. I study arithmetic, geography, spelling, and read in the fourth reader. Our teacher's name is Seymour Matthews; I like him very much. We have a nice little; dog; his name is Scott. We make a great deal of him.

VICTOR R. SMITH.

N. Hancock.

For the Young Folks' Column.

DEAR MR. EDITOR AND FRIENDS OF THE YOUNG FOLKS' COLUMN: I am a little girl 10 years old. I have been to school a term of 11 weeks, and I study geography, arithmetic, spelling, reading, writing; my teacher's name is Clara Drew; I like her very much. I have a cosset lamb; her name is Itty; a bird; his name is Dick, and the best of all, a little sister seven months old; her name is Rosie.

Canaan. EVA M. GOODWIN.

For the Young Folks' Column.

MR. EDITOR: I go to school this winter; have a mile to walk; the teacher's name is Mr. Norton. I like to help my brother do the chores at the barn, and always have two or three out door pets. I also like to knit very much and am knitting my little brother a pair of double stockings. I am thirteen years old.

Oakfield. EVA L. COOKSON.

For the Young Folks' Column.

MR. EDITOR: I go to school. I study geography, grammar, arithmetic, spelling and reading. I have a little sister Grace; she is four years old; she has to go to school with me. My teacher's name is Susie M. Post. I like her very much. I take music lessons through the vacation, and I am learning to knit.

SADIE E. CLAY.

South Thomaston.

For the Young Folks' Column.

DEAR MR. EDITOR: I am a little girl six years old. I can knit and crochet, and wash dishes for my mamma. I have three dolls; their names are Lottie, Nellie and Mamie. I have a lots of books; I love to read them.

MYRTLE A. STANLEY.

South Hiram.

For the Young Folks' Column.

Dear little boys and girls, although the little girls write me most of the letters; I am very much interested in this column. I find it very pleasant to sit down these long winter evenings, and read this column. I never wrote for the Farmer before.

IDA MAE.

Will Clarissa Potter please send to the Farmer, the address of a firm offering for sale silk embroidered appliques? And oblige ABBY.

DISFIGURING HUMORS
HUMILIATING ERUPTIONS
Itching and Burning!
TORTURES

I have tried for eleven years to have my wife cured of a terrible skin disease. The CUTICURA REMEDIES (CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, internally, and CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, externally) have done in six weeks what I have spent seven years trying to have done. You shall have the particulars as soon as I can give them to you, and as we are so well known in this part of the country, it will benefit you, and the remedies will cure all who use them.

MAYNILLAS, ST. CHAS. H. WHITE.

BLOTCHES CURED.

I used your CUTICURA REMEDIES for Blotches, and am completely cured, so my inexpressible joy. CUTICURA SOAP is the best I have ever used, and to the profession it is invaluable for cleansing the skin, thereby removing all "cosrk," grease, pelrot, and all the stuff used by them, leaving the skin pure and white and soft. My greatest pleasure is in recommending such an article. H. MACK,
Champion Cosmique Roller Skater.
YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO.

SALT RHEUM.

I have had the Salt Rheum for about three years, and have spent time and money to have it cured, without success, until I used the CUTICURA REMEDIES, which are doing the work. G. J. YOUNG.
MARSHFIELD, COOS COUNTY, OREGON.

$200 FOR NOTHING.

Having paid about $200 to first-class doctors to cure my baby, without success, I tried the CUTICURA REMEDIES, which completely cured after using three bottles. MRS. M. GORDON.
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Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP, 35c.; RESOLVENT, $1. POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., BOSTON.
Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

CUTICURA SOAP for Rough, Chapped and Reddened Skin and Hands.

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Complete Treatment, with Inhaler for every form of Catarrh, $1.
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SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE.
Head Colds, Watery Discharges from the Nose and Eyes, Ringing Noises in the Head, Nervous Headache and Fever instantly relieved.
Choking mucus discharged, membrane cleansed and healed, breath sweetened, smell, taste, and hearing restored, and ravages checked.
Cough, Bronchitis, Droppings into the Throat, Hoarseness, Loss of Strength and Flesh, Loss of Sleep, cut, cured.
One bottle Radical Cure, one box Catarrhal Solvent and one Dr. Sanford's Inhaler, in one package, of all druggists, for $1. Ask for SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE, a pure distillation of Witch-Hazel, Am. Pine, Cu. Pin, Eucalyptus, Clover, etc.
Potter Drug and Chemical Co., Boston.

COLLINS VOLTAIC ELECTRIC PLASTERS
New Life for Shattered Nerves, Painful Muscles and Weakened Organs. Collins Voltaic Electric Plaster instantly affects the nervous system and banishes pain, weakness and debility. A perfect Electro-Galvanic battery combined with a highly medicinal Plaster for 50c. All druggists.

AYER'S SUGAR CATHARTIC COATED PILLS
CURE
Headache, Nausea, Dizziness, and Drowsiness. They stimulate the Stomach, Liver, and Bowels, to healthy action, assist digestion, and increase the appetite. They combine cathartic, diuretic, and tonic properties of great value, are purely vegetable compound, and may be taken with perfect safety, either by children or adults. E. L. Thomas, Framingham, Mass., writes: "For a number of years I was subject to violent headaches, arising from disordered condition of the stomach and bowels. About a year ago I commenced the use of Ayer's Pills, and have not had a headache since." W. P. Hannah, Gormley P. O., York Co., Ont., writes: "I have used Ayer's Pills in my family for years, and can safely say that I have never found their equal as a cathartic medicine. I am never without them in my house." C. D. Moore, Elgin, Ill., writes: "Indigestion, Headache, and Loss of Appetite, had so reduced me that I was completely run down, that I was obliged to give up work. After being under the doctor's care for two weeks, without getting any relief, I began taking Ayer's Pills. My appetite and strength returned, and I was soon enabled to resume my work, in perfect health."

Ayer's Pills,
PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists.

HUDSON RIVER R. R.
Conductor Melina Says Something of Interest to all Travellers.
POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Feb. 28, 1884.
Dr. D. Kennedy, Roudout, N. Y.
DEAR SIR: I have used your medicine, called DR. KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY, for indigestion and Dizziness, to which I was subject at times, and know from experience that it is worthy of all that can be said of it for disorders of that kind. Respectfully, W. S. MELIUS.
69 Harrison St.

THE DR. DAVID KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY is used exclusively by the men on the Hudson River Railroad, as shown by the following from Tarrytown. The writer is none other than Mr. DeBevere, the Station Agent of the Hudson River Railroad Company at Tarrytown, a man well known in that community:
TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Feb. 23d, 1884.
DEAR SIR:—For a long time I was troubled with nervous attacks of a distressing kind, called Sick Headache. I thought it was due to impure blood and a disordered state of the system. I was advised to try FAVORITE REMEDY, I did so, and have been completely cured. It's the best thing I ever heard of for any disorder of that nature, and I do recommended it to many with like success.
A. DEBEVERE.

DR. KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY is not confined in its sphere of usefulness to this city or locality, but is hailed as a boon by hundreds in every state, as the following letter from Millville N. J., will show:
MILLVILLE, N. J.
Dr. David Kennedy, Roudout, N. Y.
DEAR SIR:—I had been a sufferer from Dyspepsia from the time I was sixteen years old. I had consulted various physicians, but could find no relief; therefore had almost given up in despair of ever recovering my health, when DR. KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY was recommended, which I tried and have been cured. It's the best medicine I ever knew of, and worthy of the greatest confidence.
MRS. S. C. DOUGHERTY.

SHAKESPEARE SAYS:
"Therefore the moon, the governess of floods,
Pale in her anger, washes all the air."
That is the reason why so many

Whether the "pale moon" has increased the use of her wash as the world has increased in population may be a question, but its a fact beyond question that Rheumatism has increased until it has become "the ills of the flesh" and thousands of human beings are bound and tormented with the excruciating pains that only Rheumatism and Neuralgia can inflict.

ATHLOPHOROS
is the ONLY conqueror of these terrible diseases, as hundreds gladly testify.
Mr. O. Thornton, C. R. & P. R. R. Machine Shops, Sioux City, Iowa, writes:
"Athlophoros greatly relieved me of distressing Rheumatism, and I willingly recommend it as a remedy that will cure Rheumatism." Mr. Thornton was a victim for years, but after using one bottle was able to go to work."
Even if so strange that at first you do not believe, why not try it? The ATHLOPHOROS" will do for YOU just what it has done for others.
If you cannot get ATHLOPHOROS of your druggist, we will send it express paid, on receipt of regular price—one dollar per bottle. We prefer that you buy it from your druggist, but if he hasn't it, do not be persuaded to buy something else, but order at once from us, as directed.
ATHLOPHOROS CO.
112 WALL ST. NEW YORK.

CONSUMPTION.
I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease, to any sufferer. Give Express and P. O. address. DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 181 Pearl St., New York.

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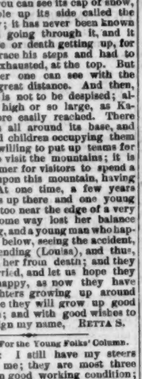
8 Packets choice Flower Seeds, 10c. 5 packets Vegetable Seeds, 10c., postpaid. J. J. BELL, Windsor, N. Y.

Loss and Gain.
CHAPTER I.
"I was taken sick a year ago
With bilious fever."

"My doctor pronounced me cured, but I got sick again, with terrible pains in my back and sides, and I got so bad I
Could not move,
I shrunk!
From 228 lbs. to 120! I had been doctoring for my liver, but it did me no good. I did not expect to live more than three months. I began to use Hop Bitters. Directly my appetite returned, my pains left me, my entire system seemed renewed as if by magic, and after using several bottles, I am not only as sound as a sovereign, but weigh more than I did before. To Hop Bitters I owe my life." E. FITZPATRICK.
Dublin, June 6, 1881.

CHAPTER II.
"Malden, Mass., Feb. 1, 1880. Gentlemen—
I have suffered with attacks of sick headache."
Neuralia, female trouble, for years in the most terrible and excruciating manner.
No medicine or doctor could give me relief or cure, until I used Hop Bitters.
"The first bottle
Nearly cured me;"
The second made me as well and strong as when a child.
"And I have been so to this day."
My husband was an invalid for twenty years with a serious
"Kidney, liver and urinary complaint,
"Pronounced by Boston's best physicians
"Incurable."
Seven bottles of your Bitters cured him and I know of the
"Lives of eight persons"
In my neighborhood that have been saved by your Bitters.
And many more are using them with great benefit.
"Do you want
Do miracles?" *—Mrs. E. D. Stack.*
HOW TO GET SICK.—Expose yourself day and night; eat too much without exercise; work when too tired; doctor all the time; take all the vile nostrums advertised, and then you will want to know how to get well, which is answered in all languages—Take Hop Bitters!
Agents Some person in almost without a bunch of green Hops on the white label. Shun all the vile, poisonous stuff with "Hop" or "Hops" in their name.

A MAN
WHO IS UNACQUAINTED WITH THE GEOGRAPHY OF THIS COUNTRY, CAN NOT BE EXPECTED TO KNOW THE MAN THAT YOU

Who has the best line of goods to sell, and the most liberal terms to offer, unless he keeps posted in regard to the
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Which runs through the very heart of the best portion of the Great West, connecting the East and the West at the shortest possible line, and with no change of cars, between Chicago and Kansas City, Council Bluffs, Leavenworth, Atchison, Minneapolis and St. Paul. It connects in Union Depots with the leading lines for all points East, and the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans. Its equipment is unrivaled and magnificent, being composed of Most Comfortable and Beautiful Day Coaches, Magnificent Horton Reclining Chair Cars, Palatial Drawing Room Sleeping Cars, and Superb Line of Dining Cars in the World. Three Trains between Chicago and Kansas City. Four Fast Trains between Chicago and Minneapolis and St. Paul, with their Connections.
Ask for "ALBERT LEA ROUTE."
A New and Short Line between Kansas City and Kenkakee, has recently been opened between Richmond, Norfolk, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Atlanta, Augusta, Nashville, Louisville, Lexington, Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Cairo, and Memphis, Vicksburg, Shreveport, Dallas and St. Paul and intermediate points.
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PREPARED BY
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Sold by all Druggists.

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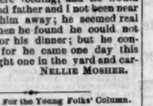
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